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ABSTRACT

The annotated bibliography lists 299 materials written in the 1970s about population education, with emphasis on the Asian region. Citations are included for journals, newsletters, and serials publications. The objective is to make available information on which curriculum developers, educators, and practising teachers may draw in developing population education programs. The document is presented in three parts. Part I provides 103 articles about population education, including 73 covering goals, objectives, programs, research, and evaluation for in-school and out-of-school activities; and 30 entries describing instructional materials and teaching methods. Part II lists 194 entries focusing on the Asian region with emphasis on eight topics: agricultural and economic development, education, education and socioeconomic factors, family structure and marriage, health and nutrition, population trends and policy, socioeconomic factors, population and family size, and urbanization and migration. Part III offers bibliographies of population education, population studies, and the social sciences, as well as the addresses and price of journals and periodicals used as sources. Each entry contains bibliographic information such as author, title, location, publisher, date, and number of pages. Language is indicated if it is not English and descriptors appear at the right of each entry indicating topic and geographic area. Subject, geographical, and author indexes conclude the document. (CK)

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Bibliographies on
Population Education

No. 2

POPULATION EDUCATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Selected articles and studies from periodical publications

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The series *Bibliographies on Population Education* is intended to bring together bibliographical materials on population education for the benefit of curriculum developers, educators and practising teachers in the countries of the Asian region, who are engaged in the planning and designing of population education programmes.

The first set of materials consisted of a group of national bibliographies on population education publications from India, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. This publication, the second in the series, describes population education materials from journals, newsletters and serial publications. In addition, articles and studies that relate to the knowledge base or content of population education are described in a separate section. These include materials about socio-economic development, agriculture, health, and other topics.

THE POPULATION EDUCATION CLEARING HOUSE WILL WELCOME COMMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

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PREFACE

The Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia, with the funding support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, has been engaged in promoting the flow and exchange of information and experiences among countries in the region which have initiated population education programmes. As a part of this effort, a series of bibliographies have been prepared of which the present publication is one.

A significant portion of the information related to population education is currently being published in journals, newsletters and serial books or pamphlets. The main purpose of this bibliography is to make available information from these sources on which curriculum developers, educators and practising teachers may draw in developing population education programmes. Many of the articles, studies and discussions brought together in this bibliography are related to activities in the Asian region where there is a rapidly growing body of experience in population education. The first part of this bibliography contains annotations about population education materials from journals, newsletters, serial publications. In addition, articles and studies that relate to the knowledge base or content of population education are described in a separate section. Part III of the bibliography gives addresses of publishers and sources for all publications. The bibliography is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather to highlight the breadth of the field and identify useful sources.

The bibliography, comprising 299 entries, is divided into three parts:

Part I: POPULATION EDUCATION

An annotated list of materials about population education in two sections: (a) goals, objectives, programmes, research, evaluation for in-school and out-of-school activities and (b) instructional materials and methods in population education.

Part II: KNOWLEDGE BASE INFORMATION

A selected list of materials which provides information about the knowledge base in population education. This annotated list is divided into eight sections:

(a) Agricultural and economic development
(b) Education
(c) Education and socioeconomic factors
(d) Family structure and marriage
(e) Health and nutrition
(f) Population trends and policy
(g) Socioeconomic factors, population and family size
(h) Urbanization and migration

Part III: BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND SOURCES

This contains two sections:

(a) Bibliographic information for population education
(b) Addresses of the sources that appear in all three parts of the bibliographies

Each entry provides bibliographical information about authors, title, place, publisher, date and number of pages. The language of each document, if not specifically otherwise indicated, is English. Descriptors are given at the right hand side of the item to facilitate quick reference.

Any requests for documents listed in this publication should be addressed directly to the source that is indicated in Part III or to the Population Education Clearing House:

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June 1977

PART I: POPULATION EDUCATION

Included in this section from items number 1 to 73 are materials about population education goals, objectives, programmes, research, and evaluation for in-school and out-of-school activities. Items number 74 to 104, on pages 29 - 39 describe instructional materials and methods in population education.

1
Abisheganaden, E. SCHOOL SYLLABUS ON FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION EDUCATION/THE ROLE OF TEACHERS/ TEACHING METHODOLOGY, *Singapore Public Health Bulletin* (16): 20-24, July 1975.

Sex Education
Singapore

The author suggests that information about reproductive behaviour should be included in Singapore's population education programme. Examples of topics and teaching methods are provided.

2
Azad, R.N. POPULATION EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT, *Pop Cen Newsletter* 2(5): 1-6, July 1976.

Nonformal Education
Rural Development

Four target groups for population education are identified: rural farm families, youth clubs, opinion leaders and policy makers, governmental extension and development workers. The author notes that health, welfare services and agricultural information should be combined with population education if only because good health and improved standards of living are necessary for accepting small family size norms. In rural areas, population education should aim at all family members, including the grandmothers and mothers-in-law who command much respect and influence in families. Population education activities for youth clubs should emphasize age at marriage and child spacing. The author notes that more extensive population education activities should be planned for village councils, village leaders and community religious leaders. Some contents for population education are outlined.

3
Cayari, Remedios M. MEETING THE POPULATION PROBLEM THROUGH POPULATION EDUCATION, *Filipino Teacher* 26(1): 45, 73-74, July 1971.

Educational Goals

Philippines

In this 1971 article, Remedios Cayari notes that family planning programmes are aimed at people in reproductive age groups. It is, therefore, obvious that educational systems should be involved in influencing the younger generations. The author draws on various sources to define population education and to review some of its subject contents. The need for examining and developing attitudes is emphasized.

4
Chandra, Ramesh. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION EDUCATION PROGRAMMES, *Naya Shikshak/Teacher Today* 17(13): 66-73, January-March 1975.

Programme Planning

The author describes population education and then discusses steps for implementing programmes. First, a set of minimum learning contents should be identified including determinants and consequences of population change, human reproduction and population policies. Then, for the formal school system, plans must be made to incorporate population education into the curriculum. Several problems of the infusion approach are noted, and the author suggests that a separate population education course might also be offered on an optional basis. It is emphasized that senior educational authorities, supervisors and headmasters must actively support the programme.

5
Chauls, Donald. POPULATION EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED FIRST AT THE PRIMARY RATHER THAN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL - A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH, *Journal of Family Welfare* 19(2): 29-35, December 1972.

Levels of Education

Programme Planning

School systems generally do not have the resources to introduce population education programmes at all levels. Often it is necessary to choose, if only at initial stages, between primary or secondary level population education. If this choice has to be made, the author suggests that greater emphasis be placed on primary schools in order to reach villagers and to reach those outside of urban-oriented environments.

6
Cochran, Caroline S. and McCrea, Lester C. INITIATING POPULATION EDUCATION IN BALTIMORE, *Journal of Environmental Education* 6(2): 6-9, Winter 1974.

The authors outline the activities and approaches that were used to introduce population education into the school system of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Programme Descriptions

USA

7
Cruz, Leonardo D. de la. THE CONCEPTUAL APPROACH IN POPULATION EDUCATION, *Junior Citizen* (Teacher's edition) 4(3): 1-3, 14, July 1974.

The author describes some population education concepts that might be integrated into the social sciences at the post-secondary level in the Philippines. He explores some historical, sociological, economic, anthropological and geographic elements in a conceptual framework for population education. This includes a broad range of considerations such as religion, traditional rural attitudes, need for labour on the farm, expectations of the extended family and geography as it may effect social patterns and fertility.

Higher Education
Programme Planning

Philippines

8
Doran, Rodney L. and others. ASSESSING STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, *Journal of Environmental Education* 5(4): 14-18, Summer 1974.

The authors survey current research and identify problems in assessing awareness (attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, etc.) about environmental problems. Examples of forced-choice and open-response questions taken from inventories are given.

Attitudes
Research

9
FPPB Newsletter. Issue on: POPULATION EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS. Vol. 3, no. 1, April 1976. 12 p.

This newsletter issue describes population education in Singapore as it was incorporated into the primary school curriculum in 1973/74 and provided on an ad-hoc basis at the secondary level. A seminar series on family planning and population

Programme Descriptions

Singapore

education has been held for teachers and teacher trainers, including elements of population education within the health education programme. The Singapore Family Planning and Population Board has a large collection of population education audio-visual aids. These and other aspects of the programme are described.

10
Ghosh, Mallika. PREPARING THE GIRLS FOR THE BIOLOGICAL CHANGES, *PEN Population Education News* (Annual number): 4-6, December 1975.

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Family Planning Association of India discusses the need for honest and open sex education in the home. Mrs. Ghosh provides many suggestions and carefully explains examples of how sex education concepts can be communicated by mothers to their daughters. She also describes the minimum knowledge an adolescent is entitled to about sex. The purpose of sex education in the home is to help the adolescent cope with this difficult phase of life in a healthy way. A useful article for parents, teachers and adult educators.

Sex Education

India

11
Gupta, Mani. NEED OF POPULATION EDUCATION FOR SOCIETY, *Population Centre Newsletter* 2(12): 10-12, February 1977.

The author presents a concise overview of definitions, goals and programmes for population education in the Indian context. He calls for immediate implementation of population education within schools in India. A list of programmes in the states of Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Rajasthan, and other areas is provided.

Educational Goals
Programme Descriptions

India

12
Gupta, N.R. POPULATION EDUCATION FOR ADULTS, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 22(10): 3-6, 19-20, October 1971.

The author lists some socioeconomic factors that stimulate large family size such as the desire for a son, relatively high infant mortality, and the low status of women. Through correct knowledge and information, it is felt that

Educational Goals
Nonformal Education

these factors can be changed. The author describes how population education can be infused into existing out-of-school adult programmes.

13

Singh, T.P. POPULATION POLICY: A GANDHIAN APPROACH, Social Welfare 20(4): 8-9, 28 July 1973.

In this thought-provoking article, the author suggests that motivation for a small family size should not be based on materialistic desires. Small family size should be encouraged in order to improve family life, attain equality of the sexes and provide proper care for children. Rather than external motivations and programmes, it is suggested that stress be put on community participation in family planning, which the author calls "mutual coercion in mutual consent". The author says that acceptance of the small family norm should be based on self-control through means such as later marriage and sexual continence. He notes that, current stress on materialism in family planning is not realistic anyway since higher materialistic standards are often not attainable for poor people no matter how small their families are. For population education, where a materialistic emphasis is often used, the discussion in this article should also be of considerable interest.

Educational Goals
Values

14

Gustavus, Susan O. and Huether, Carl A. POPULATION EDUCATION IN U.S. SCHOOLS: A STATUS REPORT, *Family Planning Perspectives* 7(5): 203-207, September-October 1975.

Two surveys in the U.S. show that many teachers offer population education courses/units; however they encounter problems of lack of time, unavailability of high-cost materials and inadequate training.

Research
USA

15
Hanumanula, V.V. POPULATION EDUCATION FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI, *Pariver Kalyan*, special no: 25-33, 1973.

This article discusses the need for and possible contents of population education programmes for out-of-school youth in Delhi. The Family Planning Association of India (New Delhi Branch) started experimental programmes for out-of-school youth in three places. Surveys were conducted, orientation courses were given for social workers. The type of contents offered to the youth are outlined. These contents were communicated through story telling, films, debates, posters, group discussions, and so on.

Nonformal Education
Programme Descriptions
India

16
Hauser, Philip Morris. POPULATION-GAP IN THE CURRICULUM, *Teachers College Record* 63(6): 425-433, March 1962.

In the short history of population education this is one of the earliest articles. Writing for American educators, Philip Hauser notes that extraordinary demographic changes have been occurring--changes to which educators had paid little or no attention. He describes world population trends and suggests a wide range of possible demographic concepts that might be included in the school curriculum. The author argues persuasively that topics about the causes and consequences of rapid population growth should be brought into the classroom.

Educational Goals
USA

17
Israel, Sarah. THE FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION PROGRAMME AT THE FAMILY PLANNING TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE, BOMBAY. Paper submitted for circulation at the International Conference on the Family, New Delhi, 11-17 December 1966. 9 p.

In this very interesting 1966 article, the author begins by describing a survey on age of menarche and puberty problems among girls in secondary schools in Bombay (1958) done by

Research
Sex Education
India

the Family Planning Training and Research Centre. Girls in five schools were surveyed. It was found that the average age at beginning of menstruation was about 13 years 9 months for Hindu girls and 12 years 11 months for Parsi girls. About half of the girls received no information about menstruation before it occurred, and very few were told that menstruation is a natural phenomenon. Reports of disturbances and great discomfort with first menstruation were frequent, apparently related to psychological stress and inaccurate knowledge, the author states.

It was therefore decided to start a family life programme in eight secondary schools for girls from different religious communities. The purpose was to prepare girls for menstruation and to help them accept it as a healthy sign of entry into womanhood. The girls took part in discussions and question-and-answer sessions. Some of the questions they asked are reproduced in the article. A simple cartoon film was used. For the school-leaving group there were discussions on dating, selection of husband and arranged marriages--aimed to help girls formulate codes of behaviour in keeping with existing culture. Birth control was also discussed. The Family Planning Training and Research Centre conducted courses for social workers who taught this programme in schools on a voluntary basis.

18

Jayasuriya, John Ernest. POPULATION EDUCATION AND THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM, *Trends in Teacher Education* (15): June 1971. 11 p.

Educational Goals
Programmes

The author begins by describing the background and some contents for school programmes. Population education, he notes, is different from other educational fields in having some very specific objectives such as decrease in fertility rates. However, to achieve such a goal requires the development of a basic understanding that may be fostered in schools. Problems in introducing population education are described in detail including the attitudes of parents, preparation of teachers, selection of age levels and contents and the lack of research. Communities and educational systems have basic choices to make regarding the inclusion of sex education and the emphasis on small size norms. However, the author warns against the use of propaganda in the classroom.

19
Jayasuriya, John Ernest. SOME GUIDELINES FOR INTRODUCING POPULATION-RELATED MATERIALS INTO THE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL, *Education Quarterly (Philippines)* 19(1/2): 19-32, July-December 1971.

Secondary School Mathematics

The author describes guidelines for introducing population-related materials into the mathematics curriculum in the Philippines. Specific reference is given to textbooks entitled High School Mathematics Books I, II, III by the Science Teaching Center (1967). Related to Book I, the author identifies several opportunities for integrating population concepts: for example, numeracy and significant digits described in Book I can relate to population size; simple decimal operations in the textbook can be used to read and analyse tabular population information. The topic on ratios can be reinforced by calculating birth and death rates per 1,000. Many examples of population graphs and age pyramids can also be used to teach mathematics. In Book III formulae for crude birth rates and fertility rates can be used to demonstrate simple functions.

20
Jayasuriya, John Ernest. UNESCO AND POPULATION EDUCATION IN THE ASIAN REGION, *Unesco-Asia* 6(4): 1-3, November 1974.

Educational Goals

In this introductory article about population education, the author discusses the general demographic situation, aspirations for a better life and other factors that lead to a rationale for population education. Activities in the Asian region are described.

21
Khajapeer, M. THE VICIOUS CIRCLE OF ILLITERACY, OVER-POPULATION AND POVERTY--FUNCTIONAL LITERACY AND FAMILY LIFE PLANNING EDUCATION APPROACH TO TACKLE IT, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 37(1): 2-8, January 1976.

Functional Literacy

The author notes that functional literacy programmes usually emphasize job-related skills because literacy programmes are most effective when they relate to a wide range of practical concerns for the learner. Integrated approaches are considered to be more effective.

22
Kline, David. ROLE OF EDUCATION IN POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 33(8): 14-17, August 1972.

Communication
Educational Goals

The author states that in population programmes the potential role of education is under-valued as compared to communication. Education and communication are defined, and education is described as a process of social influence. To contact target groups, communication activities are more effective; however, for specific and in-depth impact, education is more useful. The author states that as a social influence for persuasion, the non-formal organizations and personal contacts are most effective. Strategies for education such as classroom discussion groups and demonstrations along with possible contents are briefly described.

23
Kline, David and Keehn, Thomas B. NONSCHOOL POPULATION EDUCATION, in: *Information, education and communication for population and family planning.* Chicago, Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, 1973, p. 105-119.

Nonformal Education

The authors describe non-school population education and state that it should work through existing non-school programmes for literacy, community development, agricultural extension, etc. The audiences being served are rural adults generally working in agriculture. The purpose of non-school population education is to bring about some behavioural outcomes, that is, to help the adult take effective actions. The authors explain that population education by its nature cannot be "value fair" or completely objective. However, non-school population education should be appropriate to local conditions and to the people being served, should be co-ordinated with other population activities and include a broad focus on family well-being.

24
Korean Educational Development Institute. APPROACHES TO CURRICULUM ORGANIZATION FOR POPULATION EDUCATION, by Yung Kye Byun and others. Seoul, Central Office for Population Education Programme, 1975. 83 p. (KEDI research report no. 19)

Curriculum Development

This study provides a detailed description of

the development of a conceptual scheme for population education curriculum within six areas: human reproduction and family planning; family size and standards of living; population and environment; population and the economy; the effects of population phenomena on human life; population policy and programmes. The report describes approaches to curriculum organization and considers various types of population education courses. Useful for curriculum developers, teacher educators and educational researchers.

Korea, Rep of

25
Korean Educational Development Institute. CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR POPULATION EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS, by Soo Il Kim and others. Seoul, 1975. 215 p. (KEDI research report no. 18)

This is an outstanding description of curriculum development for population education. It describes objectives and contents for all school levels in relation to six subject areas: social studies, Korean history, mathematics, science, physical education, and home economics. The scope and sequence not only focusses on population dynamics and causes/consequences of population change, but identifies learnings and concrete activities related to improving the quality of life of the family and the nation. This is a very useful book for educators and curriculum developers.

Curriculum Development

Korea, Rep of

26
Kuppuswamy, B. TARGET GROUPS FOR EDUCATION IN POPULATION AWARENESS AND PRIORITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION, *Journal of Family Welfare* 17(3): 8-11, March 1971.

The author identifies organized adult audiences for population education programmes. These include teachers, teacher educators and trainees, medical, nursing and para-medical personnel, adult education workers, trade unions, and so on.

Audiences
Programme Planning

27
Kwitman, Lois. THE TREATMENT OF POPULATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES TEXTBOOKS, *Journal of Environmental Education* 5(4): 37-41, Summer 1974.

Beginning with an outline of concepts that might be included in a balanced treatment of population issues, the author examines several U.S. social studies textbooks. It is concluded that the majority of the texts do not organize population concepts in a planned, systematic way, and where discussions of population issues do appear, they are solely in the U.S. context.

Social Studies Textbook Evaluation

USA

28
Lee, Kyung Sik. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SPECIALIZATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD POPULATION RELATED ISSUES AMONG PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS IN KOREA, *Journal of Family Planning Studies* (2): 139-191, June 1975.

This survey of more than 1,500 nursing, medical and education students at university and college level showed that health professionals were, in general, more likely to show favourable attitudes toward family planning and population-related issues than were teaching professionals.

Attitudes Research

Korea, Rep of

29
Lewis, James. A CRITICAL STUDY OF X STANDARD STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF A FEW INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS, *Quest in Education* 11(3): 132-138, July 1974.

A questionnaire was administered to students in two high schools and they were asked to rate certain socioeconomic factors and to identify social problems. The results of the study indicated a low awareness and lack of sensibility to social problems. While socioeconomic status and academic achievement are generally related, the students with higher socioeconomic status did not show a higher level of awareness of social problems. There was a significant difference in the level of awareness shown by students of different religious groups.

Attitudes Research Survey

India

30
Lulla, B.P. PLACE OF POPULATION EDUCATION IN TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMME, *Quest in Education* 12(1): 34-43, January 1975.

Teacher Education
Teacher Education Curriculum

The place of population education in the teacher training programme is described. Dr. Lulla identifies three different approaches for teacher training: integration with other education courses, a special study approach, extension lectures. Some topics are listed for the teacher training curriculum and an extensive course outline is presented. This teacher training course is divided into eight sections and emphasizes instructional methods in population education.

31
Lulla, S.N. OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS FOR PROMOTING POPULATION EDUCATION, *NIE Journal* 6(4): 9-18, March 1972.

Programme Planning

The author outlines operational measures for introducing population education into schools. Groups to be trained or oriented include: headmasters, inspectors and educational leaders, teachers, teacher college staff. Other steps such as the setting up of resource centres are described. The activities at the University of Baroda are also discussed.

32
Marden, Parker G. THE CONTENT OF UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN POPULATION STUDIES, *Teaching Notes on Population* 5: 3-11, Winter/Spring 1974.

Curriculum
Higher Education

In this article the author identifies major conceptual themes that should be considered in organizing courses or curricula for college education in population studies. These categories are labeled: folk demography, citizen's demography, scholar's demography and humanist's demography.

33
Mohan, Subhashini. A MACROCOSMIC SURVEY OF INDIA AND A MICROCOSMIC INVESTIGATION OF JABALPUR CITY REGARDING FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, *Journal of Family Welfare* 21(3): 61-68, March 1975.

Curriculum
Secondary Grades

This article deals with the introduction of population education in secondary schools of

Jabalpur, India. A comprehensive curriculum outline for Grade IX students is presented, including objectives, contents and some suggested classroom activities. *India*

34
Nam, Charles B. A NOTE ON THE ROLE OF THE DEMOGRAPHER IN POPULATION EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSITY. A contributed paper for Meeting of the 1973. General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège, Belgium, 1973. 8 p.

The background and definitions of population education are described. The author states that demographers have had too little involvement in the field of population education. He suggests some areas in which professional demographers can be involved. They may, for example, help to determine contents and precise definitions, select appropriate data and factual information, provide information from basic research and assist in evaluation studies. *Demography* *Programme Planning*

35
Options for Policy and Practice. Issue on: POPULATION EDUCATION: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY, PRACTICE, AND RESEARCH. Vol. 1, no. 1, September-October 1975. 29 p.

In April-June 1975 three complementary conferences were held in the Philippines to define policy and programme activities utilizing research that has been completed in population education. Teachers, researchers and supervisors met separately in conferences. Their various and occasionally conflicting recommendations are presented here--about curriculum development, the discovery approach as a method for teaching population education and human sexuality in the curriculum. *Research Utilization* *Philippines*

36
Pattillo, Martha. A DOCUMENTATION KIT, *Overview* 3(4): 16-19, Spring 1976.

This article presents a documentation kit for population education. The kit describes *Documentation*

the activities of the Unesco Population Education Clearing House in Bangkok and is meant to provide information for national groups regarding how a population education information centre or clearing house may be built up. The revised kit is available from the Population Education Clearing House, Unesco Regional Office, Bangkok.

37
Poffenberger, Thomas. AN EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION EDUCATION PROGRAM IN RURAL INDIA, *Studies in Family Planning* 2(11): 233-237, November 1971.

Programme Planning

India

This article outlines a suggested programme whose purpose would be (a) to determine how population learning takes place, the extent of knowledge, etc.; and (b) to use this information in planning school and non-school programmes. The programme would aim to encourage and enable youth to have the number of children consistent with their own goals. The programme is outlined in six areas: community acceptance project, secondary school, out-of-school and materials development projects, teacher training, research and evaluation.

38
Poffenberger, Thomas. POPULATION LEARNING AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH IN INDIA, *Studies in Family Planning* 2(8): 171-173, August 1971.

Out of School Education

Out of School Youth

India

The author indicates that students who are reached through school programmes, particularly in the later secondary years, represent upper socioeconomic groups who are already most likely to be oriented toward a small family norm. Lower and middle-level class groups with highest fertility, as well as the majority of girls from all groups, must be reached through some kind of out-of-school programme. Preliminary research has shown that rural young people may be learning more than has been suspected about population dynamics through the mass media and through family planning information aimed at adults.

39
Poffenberger, Thomas and Weiss, Eugene. INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL CONCERNS IN POPULATION EDUCATION, *International Journal of Health Education* 29(2): 119-128, 1976.

Educational Goals
Programme Planning

Should population be treated as a problem? The authors answer yes but emphasize that population education must be focussed on two levels: individual and society. The need for two types of population education programmes arises when the interests of the individual and family conflict with those of the society. With respect to programmes aimed at the individual level, the authors note that behavioural modification generally happens within a framework of changing norms of the society when the individual finds inconsistencies or conflicts in his own belief system. For this type of programme, discussion groups and active participation of learners are far more effective than lectures. The purpose of the individual focus, or family planning education, as the authors call it, is to help individuals attain a family size favouring control over fertility. The second type of population education for the society level or social demography, as the authors call it, aims at individual decision-making in terms of public policy.

40
Pohlman, Edward. POPULATION EDUCATION--CRITICAL QUESTION, *Environment and Behavior*, September 1971, 15 p.

Educational Goals
Levels of Education

Edward Pohlman poses some critical questions with suggestions for population education. He notes that lack of research on the impact population education makes it difficult to demonstrate the worth of the subject. The author suggests that population education and sex education should be separate and that population education should be taught to secondary level students who will be the future elite of their communities. As an area of knowledge in its own right, population education is seen as being valid. However, as a stimulant for smaller family size the author doubts that population education will achieve much. The important point is noted that verbal behaviour changes which students may show in the classroom (that is, what the students say) does not indicate much about real future behaviour (that is, what the adults will do).

41
Pohlman, Edward, and others. POOR PARENT'S VIEWS ON POPULATION EDUCATION, *Journal of Family Welfare* 17(4): 38-43, June 1971.

Interviews are described with 600 children and 300 parents whose monthly income was less than Rs. 150. In general, the parents favoured teaching population education with slightly fewer in favour of reproduction or contraception education. All people responding to the interviews lived in Delhi and they stated that poorer families should have fewer children--except that these parents themselves, on the average, wanted their own children to have larger families.

Attitudes
Research

India

42
Quibol, Quirino A. ISSUES AND PROBLEMS OF POPULATION EDUCATION, *Philippine Journal of Education* 51(8): 456-457, 505-506, February 1973.

In this short article, the author describes objectives and contents for population education. He suggests that family planning information should be included in teacher training programmes and school programmes.

Educational Goals
Programme Planning

43
Rao, D. Gopal. POPULATION EDUCATION, *Quest in Education* 10(4): 189-194, October 1973.

The author presents a short history of population education and describes its objectives and possible contents. Five major topical areas for population education are listed, that is: population growth, economic development and population, social development and population, health/nutrition and population, biological factors/family life.

Curriculum
Educational Goals

India

44
Rao, D. Gopal. THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN SOLVING POPULATION PROBLEMS, *Education Quarterly* 24(3): 22-24, October 1972.

The author discusses the need to introduce population education in schools with specific reference to India. He describes the role of schools in promoting a growing awareness of population problems among the younger generation.

Educational Goals
School Role

India

45
Ratcliffe, John W. ANALYST BIASES IN KAP SURVEYS: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON, *Studies in Family Planning* 7(11): 323-330, November 1976.

Research Methodology
Surveys

The KAP survey (knowledge, attitudes and practice) has been a common research tool in both family planning and population education programmes. In this interesting study, the author presented standardized KAP survey data from Bangladesh to four groups of analysts who differed in degree of familiarity with the Bangladesh culture. The meanings which these analysts derived from the same data varied significantly, indicating biases in interpretation of the study. The author notes, in addition, that while KAP surveys usually are conducted in non-western societies, they are often planned, constructed and analysed by Westerners. It is suggested that, at the very least, the use and application of KAP survey requires very careful, critical examination.

46
Remili, A. EDUCATION AND POPULATION, *International Understanding at School* (27): 23-25, 1974.

Demography
Educational Goals
Socioeconomic Factors

A reduction in the birth rate among poor people cannot reasonably be expected unless countries provide their citizens with adequate minimum levels of education, health services, and economic and social security. In this sense, the author states, population education will have considerable influence only when socioeconomic progress is made. Until this point is reached, population education, by fostering improved health practices and educational levels, may lead to greater population growth. Education already has a definite and obvious impact on population distribution--much more than on population growth. In industrialized countries, population education should be expanded to emphasize environmental considerations and international economic/social/demographic relations between countries.

47
REPORT OF A SOUTH-EAST ASIAN CONFERENCE ON ADULT LITERACY EDUCATION AND FAMILY LIFE PLANNING, *Literacy Discussion* 3(1): 147-150, March 1972.

Functional Literacy
Nonformal Education

This article notes that family planning programmes cannot work in isolation. The total needs of the family must be considered in any adult education programme, if only because family size is related to health, nutrition, child care, finances, land owning patterns, agricultural innovation and so on. Functional literacy should provide basic skills for use in daily life.

48
Reyes, Felicitas A. POPULATION EDUCATION: A LIFE EXPERIENCE COURSE FOR THE YOUNG, *Initiatives in Population* 1(2): 13-17, December 1975.

Programme Descriptions
Programme Planning
Philippines

A survey of activities and materials in population education programmes of the Philippines is provided emphasizing the role of teacher training and problems with the over-crowded curriculum.

49
Ruberu, Ranjit. POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, *Ceylon Daily News*, 31 January 1976.

Educational Goals
Sri Lanka

This article attempts to discuss the relation between population and development. It highlights the contribution of population education to national development.

50
Ruberu, Ranjit. POPULATION EDUCATION - SRI LANKA LAGS BEHIND, *Ceylon Daily News* 31 January 1975.

Programme Evaluation
Sri Lanka

After discussing the emphasis given to population education in several South East Asian countries, the author states that the extent to which population education is taught in Sri Lanka is inadequate at the moment.

51
Russo, Nancy F. ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS OF STUDENTS TO STUDY POPULATION, *Social Education* 36(4): 357-362, April 1972.

Attitudes
Programme Planning
Research

USA

By examining attitudes related to population issues and research about attitude formation and beliefs among young people, the author identifies objectives and sub-contents for population education. A survey of high school and university students in the United States is also performed. The author emphasizes that population education is meant, among other things, to deal with the determinants or causes of population behaviour. These determinants are described for United States' society including sex role constraints, family structure, sexual behaviour and attitudes toward contraception and abortion. Population educators from other countries may find this article interesting because of its emphasis on behaviour determinants--and on population education as education to change causes of behaviour.

52
POPULATION AWARENESS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND PARENTS IN GOA, *Journal of Family Welfare* 21(4): 50-54, June 1975.

Attitudes
Research

India

Attitude surveys about population issues and population education were administered to more than 2,000 students in standards III-XI in Goa, India, along with sample surveys of parents and teachers. The results are presented and analysed.

53
Santiago, Antonio P. and Madayag, Concepcion E. A COURSE OF STUDY FOR FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, *Literacy Discussion* 3(1): 120-142, March 1972.

Nonformal Education
Teacher Education

Philippines

This is a summary of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement's (PRRM) manual for training family life educators. The trainees, who are largely drawn from villages, have group discussions that emphasize positive and participatory methods. Family life education, as defined by the PRRM, aims to create a better life through an emphasis on family life planning, economics, health and political education. The manual is divided into two parts. Part 1 contains four units: the needs for family life education,

the family life educator, the literacy learner, and the neighbourhood approach. Part 2 emphasizes contents and includes four units: family life education, effects of family size, population facts, and population control in relation to socioeconomic development.

54
Santiago, Antonio P. and Madayag, Concepcion E. THE LEAD SENTENCE APPROACH LITERACY EDUCATION WITH FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, *Literacy Discussion* 3(1): 111-119, March 1972.

Functional Literacy
Nonformal Education

Philippines

The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement's Literacy Programme makes use of the lead sentence approach. This approach is functional and, as the PRRM staff state: "A man will remember what he learns only if he has a chance to apply the knowledge and skills in ways to enrich his life". The lead sentence approach is meant to make literacy education functional, participatory and based on concrete experiences. Based on studies of the local environment, sentences and words are selected which have a strong meaning and emotional impact. Words and syllables are selected in order to lead to more complex word constructions. The lessons which are mentioned in this article focus on the family, health, diet and control of family size. Two types of teaching materials are used--cards that break words into syllables and pictures related to the words. In the learning method, participants first discuss the picture, then proceed to master the words and syllables, and finally practice writing.

55
Savane, Marie-Angélique. FERTILITY AND SEX EDUCATION IN THE THIRD WORLD, *Prospects* 5(3): 372-379, 1975.

Sex Education

Africa

The background of and need for sex education is described with special reference to Africa. The author notes that sex education models must be worked out that are relevant to each different society and country and often different models need to be used within the same country.

56
Sikes, O.J. POPULATION EDUCATION: RESPONSE TO A CHALLENGE, *International Understanding at School* (27): 26-30, 1974.

Educational Goals

The challenge for education is to equip young people for the future world, and this future will include changing population patterns. The author describes population education and its goals in relation to growth, urbanization and other demographic factors. Many possible points of entry for population education in school subjects are noted, such as mathematics, health, social studies. A useful bibliography is included.

57
Siti Hawa Ahmad and Yeap, Gaik Khoon. POPULATION EDUCATION IN MALAYSIAN SCHOOLS, *Bulitin Keluarga* (58): 1-7, May 1973.

Programme Descriptions

Malaysia

This article describes the population education programme in Malaysia beginning with the First National Workshop in Population Education held in October 1971.

58
Stapp, William B. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: A MAJOR ADVANCE, *Nature and Resources* 12(1): 22-24, January-March 1976.

Environmental Education
Programme Descriptions

The author describes the background of the Unesco programme for environmental education. The ultimate aim of environmental education, as described here, is to produce an environmentally literate world society--which is a necessary step in any attempt to achieve real harmony between man and nature.

59
Tabbarah, Riad B. POPULATION EDUCATION AS A COMPONENT OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY, *Studies in Family Planning* 7(7): 197-201, July 1976.

Demography
Educational Goals
Socioeconomic Factors

In this unusual and thought-provoking article, the author analyses the possible impact of population education programmes on population dynamics. He begins by identifying different stages of demographic development ranging from

the point where people's desired family size is higher than their actual or attainable family size—to a point where desired family size is lower and eventually equal to actual family size. The author considers population education to be a set of information activities which can help the couple in achieving their desired number of children. On the other hand, development programmes for employment, agriculture and so on, aim at changing that desired number. With respect to migration, a population education programme would supply relevant facts (for example, about legal restrictions, availability of employment or land, and so on); while a development programme would aim to change the facts (for example, by changing the laws, by creating employment, by opening up new lands, and so on). The author states that population education, if successful and responsive to people's needs will result in better informed, more rational demographic behaviour on the part of the individual. More rational behaviour, does not necessary mean more socially or globally responsible behaviour. In fact population education, if truly responsive to local needs in beginning stages of demographic development, may result in increasing fertility. This is because at early demographic stages mortality is usually high, maternal health is not strong, and couples' desired family size may be higher than that which they can achieve. In this case, population education could assist in improving maternal health and reducing maternal mortality, thereby increasing fertility. At later stages of demographic development where desired family size is decreasing, the population education programme should assist people in attaining a smaller family as quickly as possible.

60
Thorne, Melvyn C. GETTING POPULATION EDUCATION INTO A PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: LESSONS LEARNED IN BALTIMORE, *Family Planning Perspectives* 7(6): 260-263, November-December 1975.

Programme Descriptions

USA

The author describes the process whereby population education was integrated into the curriculum of a large city's school system in the United States of America. Lessons which may be drawn from this experience are analysed.

61
Valencia, Luzviminda Baria. ETHICAL BASES OF POPULATION EDUCATION: A PROPOSAL, *Education Quarterly* 21(1): 66-82, July-September 1974.

Educational Goals
Ethics

Philippines

The content of the population education curriculum in the Philippines is analysed in order to examine the ethical bases of population education. The author warns that population is only one among many interrelated factors in determining the quality of life. It is emphasized that good and evil should not be defined in terms of the number of children in a family. It is suggested that population education be integrated with other topics about the family and human needs. In the second part of this paper, some suggestions for a Grade VI social studies unit are presented.

62
Valencia, Luzviminda Baria. POPULATION EDUCATION AT TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: AN INTRODUCTION, *Education Quarterly* 21(3): 17-29, January-March 1975.

Curriculum Development
Educational Goals

The author warns that population educators are too concerned with population growth. Population education should deal with a wide range of contemporary issues including family planning, sex education, quality of life, urban life, minority interests, hunger and nutrition, mother and child health, job opportunities, resource use and pollution. The author states that basic issues are often overlooked such as concern for humanity, the world, nation and community. Individual rights should be examined when these concerns are complementary and when they are in conflict. At the college and secondary level, the areas which students can investigate include: (a) studies of empirical data; (b) alternative solutions to population-related problems; (c) identification of group loyalty needs and a social ties in society; and (d) identification and analysis of critical values that relate to population.

63
Viederman, Stephen. IMPROVING PUBLIC INFORMATION FOR POPULATION AWARENESS, *Journal of Environmental Education* Vol. 4, no. 1, Fall 1972. 4 p.

Educational Goals

This introduction to population education identifies a dual purpose for the subject in schools: (a) to develop an informed citizenry; and (b) to develop informed individuals who will be capable of making responsible decisions with respect to population issues. The author notes that it is possible to justify population education on strictly educational grounds. Steps for introducing school programmes are also described. Among other things, the author emphasizes the need for broad-based educational and political support for the programme in its initial stages.

64
Viederman, Stephen. TOWARDS A BROADER DEFINITION OF POPULATION EDUCATION, *International Social Science Journal* 26(2): 315-327, 1974.

Educational Goals

The author defines population education as an educational process which helps people (a) learn the probable causes and consequences of population phenomena for themselves and their community; (b) define for themselves and their communities (including the world) the problems associated with population processes and characteristics; and (c) assess the possible ways by which the society as a whole and the individual can respond to and influence these processes in order to improve the quality of life now and in the future. Some elements in developing a population education programme are described, including broad content areas.

65
Viel, Benjamin. POINT OF VIEW (ON SEX EDUCATION AS A NEW FOCUS IN INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN FAMILY PLANNING), *IPPF/WHR News Service* 3(5): 2-3, 5, October 1975.

Sex Education

Latin America

Dr. Benjamin Viel, Executive Director of IPPF for the Western Hemisphere Region discusses sex education for schools, adult education and university education in Latin America. He suggests that sex education in schools is not a subject that need arouse resistance in Latin America.

66
Villanueva, Carmelita S. HUMAN SEXUALITY: THE CONTROVERSY CONTINUES, *Initiatives in Population* 1(2): 19-27, December 1975.

Programme Planning
Research
Sex Education

Philippines

Human sexuality as a topic in population education curricula has stirred controversy. This article reports on a survey carried out by the Population Education Program of the Department of Education (Philippines), and a conference held at the Population Center Foundation in the Philippines. The survey indicated that parents and teachers, in general, favoured the inclusion of topics about human sexuality in the curriculum. At the conference, held in early 1975, teachers, supervisors, policy planners and researchers discussed methods and problems in introducing human sexuality. Recommendations of the conference included a redefinition of human sexuality education for the Philippine setting.

67
Wadia, Avabai B. APPROACHES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH THROUGH THE FORMAL SCHOOL SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY CHANNELS, *Journal of Family Welfare* 19(1): 3-10, September 1972.

Nonformal Education
School Systems

India

Beginning with the background and definitions of population education, the author describes various channels for implementing programmes. First, non-formal education and development activities offer many channels for population education but are difficult to develop. However, non-formal population education is viewed as the most effective way of reaching a large proportion of the people. The author notes that formal population education requires a long-term process of curriculum development before programmes are in full swing. One danger in school programmes is that, "to tie in population education too neatly into school curricula might have the result of children 'learning about' the subject as such and not 'understanding and changing'". The formal school programme should therefore make every attempt to be flexible, imaginative and have a variety of approaches. For extra-curricular programmes, that is activities of the school population outside of the classroom, the author sees many valuable opportunities. Other community channels for population education include the radio and personal contacts through other agencies.

68
Wadia, Avabai B. INDIA'S FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME AND THE INTRODUCTION OF POPULATION EDUCATION FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION. Background reading for the Family Planning Association of India Seminar on Population Education, March 1969. 13 p.

Educational Goals
Programme Planning

India

This pioneering address was delivered by Mrs. Avabai Wadia for the 1969 Seminar on Population Education organized by the Family Planning Association of India. Strenuous national development efforts have, too often, been offset by rapid population growth. Throughout the world, people have made tremendous efforts to attain control over death, but for some reason, similar efforts have not been made to gain control over life. In addition to family planning activities, the author suggests that the legal age of marriage be raised and population education be introduced. Some objectives for population education are described including a need to help people appreciate "the fact that for preserving the health of the mother, the welfare of the children, the economic stability of the family, and the future prospects of the younger generation, Indian families today and in the future should be small and compact, with not more than two or three children".

69
Wadia, Avabai B. POPULATION EDUCATION, *Journal of Family Welfare* 16(4): 13-17, June 1970.

Educational Goals

This paper was written by Mrs. Avabai B. Wadia in 1970. As one of the early leaders of population education, Mrs. Wadia begins by describing population trends in India. Because 900,000 girls enter the reproductive age group each year, it is obvious that a population education programme has an important part to play. Population education is described as "a part of knowledge about the contemporary world, and some of the fundamental factors which influence and shape a nation in its advancement...it would help young people to gain an insight into the pressing need to preserve the ecological balance for the achievement of a higher and truly human quality of life".

70
Wanigaratne, R.D. TALKING TO A VILLAGE IN TRANSITION, *Populi* 3(4): 10-13, 1976.

Programme Planning Research

Sri Lanka

An in-depth survey of a village in Sri Lanka (population of 542) was conducted in 1974. Its results indicate that the villagers' view of the usefulness of a development programme for themselves will determine the programme's popularity in the village. This factor is considered to be of great importance for the success of a population education/information campaign. The author suggests that such a campaign be channelled alongside measures to solve the immediate problems facing the village.

71
Wayland, Sloan R. FAMILY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CURRICULUM. n.d. 9 p.

Educational Goals

In this early article about population education, Sloan Wayland notes that educational systems have not been leaders for social or economic change. He suggests that education has a significant role to play in creating public understanding about population processes, particularly since young people represent 40 per cent of the population in many societies.

72
Wayland, Sloan R. POPULATION EDUCATION, FAMILY PLANNING AND THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM, *Journal of Family Welfare* 15(2): 3-13, December 1968.

Educational Goals

This 1968 article provides general information about population education. The author notes that youth are already an unintended audience of family planning mass media. However, educational systems can make an important contribution by helping young people prepare for future family roles and adult activities. Certain contents are suggested for population education; and existing programmes as of 1968 are described. The author notes the need to have organized linkage of education and family planning activities.

73
Wayland, Sloan R. POPULATION EDUCATION: A WORLD-WIDE CURRICULUM INNOVATION, *Education Horizons* 51(1): 42-46, Fall 1972.

Educational Goals
Programme Planning

This article begins by tracing the growth of population education in the 1960's and early 1970's. The author identifies reasons for introducing school population education: (a) the student is a population actor in society and has a demographic impact; (b) as a population actor in the family the student is concerned with the quality of life and health of the family; (c) individual life chances are often a function of population-related behaviour in others (thus, for example, chances in the job market are effected by the number of young people looking for work); (d) the student as a citizen should be well-informed about public policy.

Some problems in population education are described. These include the need for young students to have a long-term time perspective in order to understand population information. The welfare of the individual and the society can conflict in which case individual and social perspectives of population issues may be very different. Problems of introducing values and propaganda in the classroom are also described.

74
Banu, S. Zohra. NEW IDEAS FROM READERS, *FFPA Newsletter* 12: 4-5, 1976.

Instructional Aids

In this short article, a doctor describes the teaching aids which she uses in giving lectures to school children. These include pictures, cartoons, simple graphs and diagrams. Six examples are given.

75
Barman, Charles R. INTEGRATING VALUE CLARIFICATION WITH HIGH SCHOOL BIOLOGY, *American Biology Teacher* 37(3): 150-153, March 1975.

Educational Methods
Teaching Methods
Values

The author of this article gives many examples of values clarification exercises. Examples are based on six different approaches including the Likert scale, Thurstone scale and Sund-Picard inventory, among others. One excerpt for example, presents a story about a pregnant woman who is going to have a medical test to determine if her child will have any serious birth defects. Among the questions which students are asked are: What would you consider to be a severe human defect? If you were this woman's husband would you want her tested for any defects? If defects were serious would you want the pregnancy ended?

76
Center for War/Peace Studies. A TEACHING UNIT ON POPULATION, *Intercom* (72): 29-61, 1973.

Instructional Materials
Secondary Grades

USA

This teaching unit on population is divided into two parts. First, "Some tools for analysing the problem", describes demographic concepts and includes several student exercises. Following these are learning activities prepared for North American students. Case study no. III titled, "Population growth and development in developing countries" and case study no. IV "Attitudes and values", relate to a number of different countries asking the students to compare and analyse differences and similarities.

77
Clark, Leon E. A CONSULTANT'S JOURNAL: GHANA, PART 1: A DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF A WORKSHOP FOR FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION TRAINERS IN GHANA, *World Education Reports* 11: 12-15, April 1976.

This concrete and interesting article describes in detail a workshop for functional education trainers in Ghana. Group discussions, values clarification exercises, role-playing and games used in the workshops are described along with descriptions about the involvement and reaction of the workshop participants to each activity. Provides insight into the way to organize a training workshop that avoids merely lecturing to participants.

Nonformal Education
Teacher Education
Teaching Methods

Ghana

78
Clark, Leon E. NATIONAL IDENTITY: WHO EQUALS WHAT, THE QUESTION OF POPULATION COMPOSITION IN ISRAEL; AN INQUIRY TEACHING MODULE, *Teaching Notes on Population* 5: 25-43, Winter/ Spring 1974.

This teaching unit aims to expose students to the concepts of population composition, policy, growth and immigration. Secondly, it aims to help students develop and use tools of critical analysis. It uses 13 short data sheets and requires students to form judgements based on the data. An unusual unit that combines cognitive skills with affective analysis and a unit that should provide ideas for population educators who want to deal with affective as well as factual contents. For use with post-secondary students.

Teaching Units
Higher Education

USA

79
Family Planning Association of India. Population Education Department. POPULATION EDUCATION LESSONS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS. /1976/ 11 p.

These five population education lessons were tried out in nine Bombay City secondary schools. Lesson 1, "How does the population of our country concern you?", discusses the shrinking of resources in comparison with population growth by using an analogy of quests at a party. Lesson 2, "What is the situation in India?" and Lesson 3, "Some basic demography.", present basic demographic facts and concepts. The last two lessons deal with food supply and socioeconomic problems and discuss

Instructional Materials
Reading Materials
Secondary Grades

India

various solutions to these problems. The lessons are in the form of student reading materials.

80
FOR CHILDREN; THE FUN-TO-LEARN-AND DO MAGAZINE; a special World Population Year issue, produced by Manila Publishing Co. in collaboration with the Population Education Program (Philippines). Vol. 1, no. 5, August 1974. 43 p.

Reading Materials

Philippines

For Children is a child's magazine from the Philippines and this issue is devoted to population. Included is a story about population change on an island, a game in the form of a maze about population problems, a drawing activity where children draw people inside houses of different sizes, a quiz about people around the world and an article about animals (lemmings). In addition, there is a board game for four players. This magazine was distributed to young people in the Philippines.

81
Hanvey, Robert. EXPLORATIONS IN THE EMERGENT PRESENT, *Intercom* 77: 29-48, 1974.

Higher Education
Teaching Units
Secondary Grades

USA

This is a set of five teaching lessons for upper secondary and lower college level students. The lessons deal with predicting trends and future alternatives and emphasize student participation and critical thinking. Lesson 1, "Predictions about the Future", include a questionnaire about food, nuclear energy, developing industrial production and population. The questionnaire is used to help student raise issues and formulate alternatives regarding the future. Lesson 2, "Forecasting Growth", is an introduction to the concepts of exponential growth and doubling time. Lesson 3, "Limits to Growth", is based on a role playing activity of a city or town council. Town leaders and businessmen meet to decide about land use and the provision of services to people in their rapidly growing community. The directions are simple and clear. Lesson 4, "Who Shall be Fed?" and Lesson 5, "Simulating National Policy Choices", examine use of resources and consumption levels in a developing country and in North America. The first three lessons should be of particular interest to population educators offering ideas that might be useful with student groups even outside of North America.

82
Huether, Carl A. and others. TEACHING UNIT ON POPULATION EDUCATION, *Equilibrium* 2(1): 17-35, January 1974.

This unit for secondary schools in the United States is based on five major concepts: population growth; factors affecting human population size; U.S. population growth; ramifications of population growth; and potential aids to a solution. It includes a pre-test, post-test, background information and directions for a field trip, simple science demonstration, a case study and a role-playing activity. Many graphs and charts. For U.S. students and teachers; however, the format and complete coverage of the unit might provide ideas for educators working in other countries.

Instructional Materials
Secondary Grades
Teaching Methods

USA

INTERCHANGE; POPULATION EDUCATION NEWSLETTER. Population Reference Bureau. 1972-
4-5 issues/year

83
Issue on: ENERGY: INCREASING CONSUMPTION, DECREASING RESOURCES. Vol. 6, no. 1, January 1977. 4 p.

This issue of Interchange relates to world production and consumption of energy. It is noted that in 1950 the major energy producing regions also were the largest consumers of energy. By 1974, however, there were major imbalances between what these regions produced and what they consumed. The 'activity sketch' (short classroom exercise) in this issue aims to enable students to interpret and construct pie charts.

Natural Resources
Reading Materials

84
Issue on: 4 BILLION AND GROWING. Vol. 5, no. 3, May 1976. 4 p.

This issue describes, in simple terms, world population growth and identifies instructional methods for dealing with the large numbers of population change. Two 'activity sketches' (short classroom exercises) deal with simple demographic data, doubling time and large numbers.

Population
Reading Materials

85
Issue on: EDUCATION: COSTLY CORNERSTONE FOR FULFILLMENT. Vol. 3, no. 3, November 1974. 6 p.

Rapid population growth has a large impact on educational systems. This article describes, quite clearly, how population growth presents many problems in improving education.

Educational Development
Population
Reading Materials

86
Issue on: INEQUALITY OF LIFE. Vol. 3, no. 1, July 1974. 6 p.

This issue of Interchange examines the inequality between the rich and poor nations. Mortality, life expectancy, and the ability to have adequate food, housing and education obviously differ tremendously between and within nations. Some learning activities and teaching resources related to this issue are described.

Reading Materials
Socioeconomic Factors

87
Issue on: NURTURING DEVELOPMENT. Vol. 2, no. 4, November 1973. 6 p.

It may seem strange to have a population education article devoted to breast feeding. However, breast feeding is an important source of infant nutrition and the world-wide trend away from it constitutes a danger to child health and survival.

Health
Reading Materials
Nutrition

88
Korean Educational Development Institute. CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR POPULATION EDUCATION - SOCIAL STUDIES IN ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS, by Kuk Bom Shin and others. Seoul, 1974. 139 p. (KEDI research report no. 10)

This research report contains instructional units for social studies in primary and secondary schools. The unit has an overview, objectives, content outline, lesson plans, learning materials and evaluation tests.

Curriculum Development
Instructional Materials
Social Studies
Primary Grades
Secondary Grades

Korea, Rep of

89
Korean Educational Development Institute. TEACHER'S GUIDE FOR POPULATION EDUCATION IN SOCIAL STUDIES OF GRADE 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, by Kuk Bom Shin and others. Seoul, 1974. 101 p. (KEDI research report no. 9)

This report defines objectives and contents of population education for the first three grades including methods for integration into six subject areas: social studies, Korean history, mathematics, science, physical education and home economics. It describes a scheme for population which includes topics related to population awareness, population analysis, reproduction education, family life education, health education and environmental education. Very useful for educators and educational planners.

Instructional Materials
Primary Grades

Korea, Rep of

90
Landahl, John. POLITICS OF POPULATION EDUCATION, *Equilibrium* 2(3): 45-46, January 1974.

Population educators generally worry about controversial topics in their subject area. However in this short, interesting article, the author reminds us that, too often, the greatest danger in population education is that it may be deadly boring. The author classifies population education concepts as: (1) highly controversial; (2) controversial; (3) moderately interesting; (4) dull; and (5) deadly boring. Classified as 'deadly boring' are 'Specific statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration in different years for various countries.' The article has an obvious message for curriculum planners.

Curriculum Planning
Instructional Materials
Programme Planning

91
Marden, Parker G. TWO LEARNING EXERCISES IN POPULATION STUDIES FOR UNDERGRADUATES, *Teaching Notes on Population* 4: 24-35, Fall/Winter 1974.

The author presents two undergraduate activities for use in population studies. They are titled 'Blackout' and 'Risk Population'. Both demonstrate approaches that stimulate critical thinking on the part of students.

Instructional Materials
Higher Education
Teaching Methods

USA

92
Massialas, Byron G. POPULATION EDUCATION AS EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVES, *Social Education* 36(4): 347-356, April 1972.

"Education in contrast to indoctrination is the process of exploring and testing alternatives", notes the author. In this article he examines learning situations that lead the student to explore alternatives. First, various curriculum approaches (infusion, separate units, separate courses) are examined with respect to U.S. textbooks. Secondly, springboards are discussed. These are thought-provoking materials which are meant to motivate the students to conduct an enquiry into a subject. Springboards can take many forms--documents, poems, maps, newspaper articles, pictures, and so on. Statements which present opposing or incompatible interpretations form useful classroom springboards. Several examples are presented, which, while oriented to the U.S. class, may provide ideas for educators from other nations.

Educational Goals
Teaching Methods

USA

93
Mehta, T.S. POPULATION EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS: CONTENT AND METHOD OF TEACHING, *Education Quarterly* (College of Education, University of the Philippines) 22(4): 45-50, July 1971.

A description is given of important population trends and ecological issues that are related to population education. Sample contents and objectives are listed. With respect to instructional methodology, the author urges use of problem-solving approaches.

Teaching Methods

94
Nilson, Lawrence and Dyar, Nancy. LEARNING ABOUT POPULATION DYNAMICS, *American Biology Teacher* 33(1): 26-28, January 1971.

This short article outlines a population education unit for secondary school biology teachers in the United States. The unit uses "population explorations"--short essays, stories or quotations which raise questions for the student. Of particular interest is a set of seven sample test questions. Pre-test and post-test scores for these questions from a group of

Achievement Tests
Secondary Grades
Teaching Units

USA

secondary school students are given. The authors show how they analysed the student responses carefully to determine the quality of learning that has taken place.

95
Oppenheimer, Valerie K. POPULATION, *Intercom* (72): 9-28, 1973.

Reading Materials

This is a shortened version of the excellent although somewhat dated pamphlet by same title. The author discusses world population trends food and population in developing countries, family planning in industrialized areas, environmental problems and population programmes that go beyond family planning. The pamphlet has been used in several population education training programmes and is noteworthy for its clear and balanced presentation.

96
Poston, Jr., Dudley L. DEMOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN POPULATION PROBLEMS: ARE THEY NECESSARY?, *Teaching Notes on Population* (6): 31-44, Fall/Winter 1975.

Instructional Materials
Higher Education
Teaching Methods

USA

A professor from the University of Austin in Texas, U.S.A., describes topics and instructional approaches used in teaching an undergraduate course on population problems. The aim of the course is to enable students to interpret and evaluate population information. The course uses demographic techniques and methods to achieve this goal.

97
'RAP' SESSION WITH TEENAGERS IMPROVES KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION, ABORTION, VD, *Family Planning Digest* 3(7): 11-12, January 1975.

Sex Education
Teaching Methods

USA

The "rap" session, or informal discussion group is viewed as an effective way of improving adolescent's knowledge about sex, contraception, human relationships and so on. This article describes one set of rap sessions.

98
Rehage, Kenneth J. POPULATION, PART TWO: TEACHING AIDS, in: Frank Larimore and Frederick Osborn. *Problems in American Life, Unit 13.* Washington, D.C., National Council of Social Studies, 1943, 49-64 p.

Teaching Units
Secondary Grades

USA

This, one of the very first population education units, was written by Kenneth Rehage, published in 1943, and can still be read with benefit today. The author begins by stating his rationale for introducing population into the curriculum. It will, he states, help the student understand his relationship to society and to his own family in a changing nation. It will make him a better informed citizen. The student will acquire a measure of social sensitivity. He must be aware that the interests of various groups in the society do not always coincide and often conflict. The aim is to improve the pupil's judgement regarding such inter-group conflict and to create an intelligent interest in world affairs by studying the facts of and the implications of population composition and change.

The unit was written for American teachers and examines family composition, changes in family size, age distribution, migration and possible implications of regional differences and population change. It is noteworthy that this unit was developed at a time when the growth rate of the U.S. population was low and decreasing.

99
Rushdoony, Haig A. POPULATION GROWTH AND THE SIX YEAR OLD, *Journal of Geography* 67(6): 367-373, September 1968.

Teaching Methods
Teaching Units
Primary Grades

USA

Why teach about population increase to six-year-olders? The author describes a Grade I population teaching unit which, he states, provides children with practice in interpreting symbols, introduces them to the important concepts of change and growth and centres on an investigation of the local neighbourhood or community. In a very concrete way, the children study population distribution (where are the people?), density (how many people in the neighbourhood?), and movement and change of the population in the

neighbourhood. The article describes simple plotting or graphing activities and procedures to study community change. The unit is very creatively developed.

100
Snyder, Peter J. TALKING OPENLY ABOUT SEX, *Science Teacher* 43(1): 28-29, January 1976.

This article describes five strategies used in discussion-oriented sex education in North America. They include: voting about value statements, ranking value statements in order of preference, brainstorming alternative solutions to problems and evaluating characters in stories.

Sex Education
Teaching Methods

USA

101
USING AGRICULTURAL ANALOGIES TO TEACH FAMILY PLANNING, *Information, Education, Communication in Population; IEC Newsletter* (24): 1-3, 1976.

The use of difficult and technical vocabulary along with an over-reliance on lectures is a long-standing problem in family planning education and population education. This article reports on Dr. Flavier's work in attacking this problem through the use of agricultural analogies to teach family planning. This article should also be useful to population educators. Dr. Flavier begins with a well-known principle of rural development: start with what rural people know and build on what they have. Using a popular Filipino poetic style and well-known local farming information, he presents family planning and family life concepts. The article has many examples.

Teaching Methods

Philippines

102
Van de Walle, Etienne and Knodel, John. TEACHING POPULATION DYNAMICS WITH A SIMULATION EXERCISE, *Demography* 7(4): 433-448, November 1970.

This article describes the use of computer simulations at the university level for helping students to apply demographic principles and derive abstract concepts from concrete examples. Several simulations are described showing the relation between life tables and real populations, processes of mortality decrease and fertility increase, etc. Sample computer print-outs and parts of computer programmes are provided.

Computer Assisted Instruction
Higher Education

103
Villanueva, Carmelita L. DISCOVERY LEARNING: AN ALLY IN POPULATION EDUCATION, *Initiatives in Population* 1(2): 18, 29-33, December 1975.

The Population Education Program of the Department of Education and Culture, Philippines, decided to use the discovery approach rather than the traditional lecture approach in teaching population education. The discovery strategy involves the learning of concepts through analysis of a situation, evaluation, and free choice of a solution. This teaching method serves, it is stated, the goals of population education more effectively, to enable students to make responsible decisions with respect to population and fertility behaviour.

Teaching Methods

Philippines

104
Wurzelbacher, Thelma Marie. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BY CORRESPONDENCE, *American Biology Teacher* 38(3): 168-171, 173, March 1976.

The author describes an environmental education course that contains population topics and is given by correspondence to a variety of students from throughout North America. Students work on different activities that are organized around five different levels of involvement: readings, surveys, special activities, interviews, and written reports. The students range in age from 18 to 70.

Correspondence Courses

Environmental Education

Teaching Methods

USA

PART II: KNOWLEDGE BASE INFORMATION

The field of education, in general, and population education, in particular, draw upon contents from all aspects of life. Part II of this bibliography contains such background and knowledge base information about eight subject areas:

- Agricultural and Economic Development
- Education
- Education and Socioeconomic Factors
- Family Structure and Marriage
- Health and Nutrition
- Population Trends and Policy
- Socioeconomic Factors, Population and Family Size
- Urbanization and Migration

The materials described here are selected from journals and periodical publications, and the focus is on the Asian region.

AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

105
Abercrombie, Keith and Ryan, Herbert. FOOD PROSPECTS: BETTER, BUT NOT FOR LONG, *Development Forum* 5(1): 1-2, January-February 1977.

Keith Abercrombie, of the Policy Analysis Division, and Herbert Ryan of the Commodities Trade Division, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are interviewed regarding world food prospects. They note that although the immediate food crisis that started in 1972 is almost over, the long-term food problems of the world remain. Food reserves are lower in industrialized countries; however, the fertilizer shortage may be improving and productivity on the land is somewhat higher. Several important issues and problems are described.

Agricultural Development
Food

106
Abdullah, Abu. LAND REFORM AND AGRARIAN CHANGE IN BANGLADESH, *Bangladesh Development Studies* 4(1): 67-114, January 1976.

Agricultural development and food production are issues which invariably come into any discussion of population education. This technical article analyses land reform efforts and agricultural development in Bangladesh from 1950 to the present. The author states that overall the land reform has not been very efficient or

Agricultural Development
Land Reform

Bangladesh

equitable. Available evidence suggests that farmers operating between 2.5 and 5 acres in Bangladesh have higher yields per acre. A higher percentage of their farm land grows more profitable cash crops and they use more labour per acre, thus providing possibilities for employment creation. However, the author questions that a nation-wide change to small farm size, through a redistribution programme, will improve agricultural output.

107
Alamgir, Mohiuddin. RURAL SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: SOME CONCEPTUAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES, *Bangladesh Development Studies* 4(1): 1-48, January 1976.

This article analyses farmers' saving and investment decisions with special reference to Asian countries. It shows a complex pattern of farm household decision making. The author provides suggestions for further research.

Socioeconomic Factors

Asia

108
Alamgir, Mohiuddin. SOME ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, CONSUMPTION, SAVING AND POVERTY IN BANGLADESH, *Bangladesh Development Studies* 11(4): 737-816, October 1974.

The author examines the distribution of income in Bangladesh and notes a slight reduction in income inequality over time. He also states that attempts at planned economic development over the two decades prior to this study (1974) did not affect the living standard of the majority of people. Inflation had risen quickly and had hit poor people harder. The author states that a reduction of income inequality cannot come about without complete restructuring of the production and distribution systems in the country.

Economic Development
Income Distribution

Bangladesh

109
Bhalla, A.S. TRANSFERT DE TECHNOLOGIE, TECHNOLOGIE APPROPRIEE ET EMPLOI AVEC UNE REFERENCE SPECIALE A L'AGRICULTURE, *Revue Tiers-Monde* 17(65): 43-61, January-March 1976. In French.

The success with which a form of technology can be transferred is based on its appropriateness to the new setting. There have been many efforts to transfer agricultural technology in the Asian region. It is noted, for example, that

Socioeconomic Development
Technology

Asia

certain highly capitalized machines such as large tractors are not relevant to most farmers. The author emphasizes that agricultural transformation cannot merely be based on the transfer to technology from industrialized countries.

110
Bhati, Udai Narain. USE OF HIGH-YIELDING RICE VARIETY, *Developing Economies* 13(2): 187-207, June 1975.

In this article, the author attempts to assess the use of high-yielding rice in Malaysia from 1969 to 1972. The research shows why high-yielding rice and wheat (the "Green Revolution") have not been fully used in many developing countries. Among other things, the price of high-yielding rice (IR5) in Malaysia decreased between 1969 and 1971 while all the costs including fertilizer, increased. It was discovered that farmers who stopped using the high-yielding rice generally had poorer quality seed, less technical knowledge, smaller farms, lower income, a higher level of tenant status, a lower level of literacy and smaller families. Based on the evidence, the author suggests that economic, social and institutional problems must be removed to help farmers profitably adopt new technology.

Agricultural Development
Socioeconomic Factors

Malaysia

111
Byres, T.J. THE EXPLOITERS OF FATE, *Ceres* 9(5): 45-48, September-October 1976.

The problems of distribution and pricing of grains for the benefit of the poor in India are investigated. The author discusses basic pricing mechanisms, access to credit, the work of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Agriculture
Income Distribution

India

112
Carr, Marilyn N. RURAL TECHNOLOGY, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, *Populi* 3(4): 44-50, 1976.

In this article, the author notes that rural women have a major responsibility for lifting their families out of poverty. Agricultural training programmes are, however, too frequently aimed only at men while women continue with traditional methods and have lower farming productivity.

Agricultural Development
Intermediate Technology
Women

As the first step in improving the activity of women, it is important to find out exactly which tasks the rural woman is responsible for and which tasks she would like to be helped with. Surveys in Africa, for example, indicate that the most burdensome work includes carrying water and fuel, pounding grain and processing crops such as oil palm. Therefore, from the rural woman's point of view, the most important need is to reduce the time and effort needed for this work. Other examples are given. The introduction of technology and equipment is discussed from many points of view--who will build the equipment, who will pay for it, who will own it and be responsible for it, who will benefit from new equipment, and so on. Because economic activity of women is related to their family size and child rearing practices, population educators should consider these aspects of applied technology.

113
Chen, Lincoln and Chaudhury, Rafiqul Huda. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN BANGLADESH, 1960-74, *Population and Development Review* 1(2): 201-228, December 1975.

The authors find that domestic food production in Bangladesh has failed to keep up with demand. Population has been redistributing itself from high to low density districts while per capita rice production continues to vary widely between districts. Evidence indicates that the absolute size and proportion of the rural poor has increased. Current crop yields are only a fraction of the proven potential realizable with existing technology. The authors argue for thoroughgoing social reform coupled with decreases in fertility.

Agricultural Development
Economic Development
Bangladesh

114
Chen, Shang-Kuei. SMALL PROJECTS FIRST, *Ceres* 8(4): 38-40, July-August 1975.

One of the reasons for the growth of Chinese agriculture has been widespread water conservation projects, some of which are described in this article.

Agricultural Development
China, People's Rep of

115
De Silva, Leelananda. COMMODITY PROBLEMS AND STABILISATION POLICIES, *Marga Quarterly Journal* 3(2): 53-68, 1976.

Agricultural Production
Economic Climate

In developing countries, the prices of agricultural commodities generally determine the level and methods of production. In this article, the author examines prices and earnings for agriculture which are often set in the international market place. It is noted that price stabilization is less important than price increase. It is low prices and not unstable prices that are a major problem facing many exporters and, ultimately, many farmers.

116
Dell, Sidney. THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THE YEAR 2000, *UNDP News*, December 1976, p. 8-9.

Economic Development
Income Distribution

The study Limits to Growth by the Club of Rome has stirred considerable controversy. In this article, the author begins by describing other studies that have a different viewpoint, for example, Herman Kahn's The Next 200 Years. A new study described here is Wassily Leontief's The Future of the World Economy. In this United Nations study, a general economic model had been constructed in which the world is divided into 15 regions and 45 economic sectors, analysing prospective changes in technology, costs of production and relative prices. The model is used to determine the conditions under which it might be possible to narrow the average income gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries from 12 to 1 in 1970 to about 7 to 1 in the year 2000, and then close a gap completely by 2050. The study finds that this target is possible and that principal limits to growth are political, social and institutional rather than physical.

117
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POPULATION GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL CHANGE. Bangkok, 1976. 4 vols. (Asian population studies series no. 23)

Agricultural Development
Population Trends

118
A - THE INTER-COUNTRY REPORT. 54 p.

This study was designed to clarify the relations between population pressure and agricultural change. Inter-relationships are described for India, Japan and Sri Lanka, along with inter-country comparisons.

Asia

119
B - CASE STUDY OF JAPAN. 101 p.

This study of the relation of population pressure to agricultural change in Japan examines pre-war and post-war changes in agriculture and population with rapid industrialization.

Japan

120
D - CASE STUDY OF SRI LANKA. 112 p.

This is an in-depth investigation of the relation between population structure and agricultural change in Sri Lanka. The dynamics of migration from the densely populated wet zone to the dry zone are highlighted among many other things. Differential productivity is also discussed.

Sri Lanka

121
E - A SURVEY OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THAILAND. 40 p.

This study contains two brief reports of population change in relation to agricultural development in the Philippines and Thailand. The reports concentrate on identifying available data and examining problems of the data base.

Philippines

Thailand

122
Herring, Ronald and Chaudhry, M. Ghaffar. THE 1972 LAND REFORMS IN PAKISTAN AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(3): 245-279, Autumn 1974.

This study examines the land reform programme and its possibilities in Pakistan. The authors conclude that in Pakistan, as in most non-industrialized countries, there are great benefits to be gained from land reforms in terms of productivity,

Agricultural Development
Land Reform

Pakistan

income distribution, and employment. They suggest that administrative mechanisms of the programme be improved, that the holdings of large land owners be re-examined to ensure that the maximum amount of land, according to the law, is made available. It is noted that special provisions have to be made to meet the credit needs of new small land owners. Many of them lack even the most basic implements and seed supplies. More distribution of land would benefit more landless tenants, however, as is usually the case, the practical measures for distribution are difficult.

123
Huang, Yukon. BACKWARD-BENDING SUPPLY CURVES AND BEHAVIOUR OF SUBSISTENCE FARMERS, *Journal of Development Studies* 12(3): 191-211, April 1976.

This paper presents a study of economic behaviour among farmers in two different areas of Malaysia. The first region was Kelantan, where farming is poorer and more subsistence-oriented. It was found that these poorer, subsistence farmers did not appear to be highly responsive to economic opportunities for increasing their income or standard of living. Farmers in richer, multiple-cropping areas near the cities of Penang and Kuala Lumpur were more responsive to taking up innovations for improving their income. Subsistence farmers are defined as those poorest farmers who do not have a marketable surplus and are operating under very poor economic conditions. The author suggests that, given an economic stimulus, small farmers will respond favourably and that if farmers have only limited aspirations, this is perhaps due as much to limited economic opportunities surrounding them as to social and cultural factors.

Adoption of Innovations
Agricultural Development

Malaysia

124
Huang, Yukon. TENANCY PATTERNS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND RENTALS IN MALAYSIA, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 23(4): 703-718, July 1975.

Contrary to general thought, the author states that tenancy, sharecropping and short-term leases on land are not necessarily bad for agricultural development. Sharecropping and leases can sometimes be useful as a way of sharing agricultural risks and as a means of avoiding inefficiency in cultivation. The author thinks of sharecropping

Agricultural Development
Land Reform

Malaysia

and tenancy as transitional patterns until development and higher farmer productivity can eliminate the reason for their existence.

125
INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY: A NEW APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, *OECD Observer* (75): 26-28, May-June 1975.

This short article describes intermediate technology which, through labour-intensive practices, can help bring about relevant world development. Some intermediate technology centres are identified such as the Planning Research and Action Division in Lucknow, the Appropriate Technology Centre in Islamabad, the Agricultural Engineering Department of the International Rice Research Institute in Manila and the Appropriate Technology Cell in New Delhi.

Intermediate Technology

126
Islam, Muinul. ACTIVITY RATE ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF RURAL BANGLADESH, *Rural Demography* 1(1): 55-63, Summer 1974.

The author attempts to analyse the rates of economic activity and employment in Bangladesh. His conclusion is that standard western definitions and techniques for describing activity rates and employment are grossly inadequate for developing countries.

Employment Statistics

Bangladesh

127
Jaiswal, N.K. and Arya, H.P.S. PROBLEMS IN DIFFUSION OF AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS AND FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 35(8): 19-26, August 1974.

Several problems related to functional education and programmes for the diffusion of farming innovations are described. These include economic problems such as high initial cost for fertilizers, low profitability and difficulty of adapting innovations to various local conditions. Problems of planning, co-ordination and lack of competence and enthusiasm among extension agencies are also mentioned. Natural hazards and socioeconomic problems such as poor weather, lack of transport, illiteracy are described.

Adoption of Innovations

Agricultural Development

128
Jones, Gavin and Supraptilah, Bondan. UNDER-UTILISATION OF LABOUR IN PALEMBANG AND UJUNG PANDANG, *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 12(2): 30-57, July 1976.

Palembang and Ujung Pandang are two major Indonesian cities that have lower population density than Jakarta. This paper studies their unemployment rates which particularly affect young people. The authors note that unemployment rates are considerably higher for those with secondary schooling than among the less educated. It is suggested that labour intensive strategies be expanded to provide employment and acceptable living standards.

Employment
Employment Strategies
Indonesia

129
Keesing, Donald B. INCOME DISTRIBUTION FROM OUTWARD-LOOKING DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(2): 188-204, Summer 1974.

In this study the author concludes that income redistribution in favour of the poor will not occur automatically as a side effect of economic development policies. Systematic measures for income redistribution should be built into development strategies. Some possible measures for income redistribution are discussed.

Income Distribution

130
Lappé, Frances Moore and Collins, Joseph. MORE FOOD MEANS MORE HUNGER, *Development Forum* 4(8): 1-2, November 1976.

Somewhat surprisingly, the authors suggest that food problems do not result from overpopulation and scarcity of resources. Increased production has, it is stated, actually made the food/nutrition problem worse. This is because increased production usually: (a) goes to the urban middle class; (b) gets fed to livestock and cattle; (c) gets exported; (d) and gets discarded in industrialized countries. The authors urge redistribution programmes and political policies to improve the situation and improve land distribution with credit schemes for poor farmers.

Agricultural Development
Food

131
Maturan, Eulalio G. THE SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEMS OF DEFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION, *Silliman Journal* 22(2): 173-185, 1975.

The rapid loss of forest resources is a problem for many countries in the region. This article begins by describing reasons for the destruction of forests. First are economic motivations of poor rural people to cut the forest in order to survive. Illegal logging practices by companies are noted. Another reason noted for the loss of forest resources is population pressure for the use of land. The social values and attitudes that relate to rapid deforestation are noted.

Natural Resources Values

Philippines

132
Morales, H.L. THE BLUE REVOLUTION; HOW TO TRANSFORM THE PEASANT INTO PISCICULTURIST, *Ceres* 8(4): 46-48, July-August 1975.

The author discusses the possibilities of fish farming with special reference to Asia.

Fisheries

Asia

133
Mulay S. and others. ROLE OF FARM WOMEN IN GREEN REVOLUTION, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 35(11): 90-93, November 1974.

In this survey the authors examined the work and role of farm women in relation to new agricultural technology. Women are indispensible labourers on the farm. Those from nuclear families, in particular, often take part in decision-making about crops and farming. However, the authors concluded that the women in this study do not play an important role in decisions about adopting new seeds, fertilizers, implements and pesticides. This might be due to the fact that the women had a poor knowledge of improved farm practices. The authors suggest that agricultural training programmes and functional literacy programmes should be organized for more women.

Adoption of Innovations
Agricultural Development
Women

134
Nirwal, R.S. and Arya, B.S. WHO ADOPTS IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 35(10): 59-61, October 1974.

This study of a large village in Haryana State (India) identified farmers who most readily took up new farm practices. The results show that those who belong to middle and young age groups, who possess medium to large farms and belong to upper caste groups had adopted many more innovations. This study verifies the theory that richer farmers are more likely to be innovative.

Adoption of Innovations
Agricultural Development
India

135
Population Bulletin. Issue on: POPULATION AND AFFLUENCE: GROWING PRESSURES ON WORLD FOOD RESOURCES. Vol. 29, no. 2, 1973. 32 p.

Describes the benefits and problems of the Green Revolution, expanding world food needs, fishery prospects and the impact of increasing prosperity in some nations on world food supplies. Problems of maintaining and expanding arable land resources are also discussed in this short, comprehensive pamphlet.

Agricultural Production
Food

136
Ruggie, John Gerald and Gosovic, Brannislav. THE CATALYST, *Ceres* 9(1): 28-32, January-February 1976.

Stumbling blocks along the path to the new international economic order are examined.

Economic Development

137
Simon, Julian L. POPULATION GROWTH MAY BE GOOD FOR LDCS IN THE LONG RUN: A RICHER SIMULATION MODEL, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 24(20): 309-337, January 1976.

In this economic study the author argues that a moderate population growth (doubling over 50 years) in an Asian country will result in better economic growth. Using an economic model, it is demonstrated that a stationary population and a declining population have poor economic performance.

Economic Development
Population Trends

138
Singh, Inderjit and Day, Richard H. A MICRO-ECONOMETRIC CHRONICLE OF THE GREEN REVOLUTION, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 23(4): 661-686, July 1975.

This article describes the modernization of agriculture in the Punjab. The authors show that farmers respond rationally to economic incentives that take into account local conditions and problems. Contrary to common belief, traditional agriculture can develop rapidly in a decentralized market-oriented economy. The authors suggest that the process of agricultural development involves removing the important constraints that individual farmers see as problems to improving their agriculture.

Agricultural Development

Pakistan

139
Alles, Jinapala. MEDIATION IN LEARNING: THE CHANGING SCENE IN ASIA, *Prospects* 5(2): 239-254, 1975.

The author presents a thoughtful discussion of changing trends in education in Asia. A schematic description of learning situations for children of different ages is presented along with an in-depth picture of educational mediators such as parents, the village temple, the teacher, the newspaper and radio, etc. A number of operational issues and problems in Asian education emerge; however, it is shown that a rich, if unexploited, range of natural learning situations exist.

Educational Development

Asia

140
Bhatt, Dibya Deo and Mohsin, Mohammad. RESTRUCTURING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN NEPAL, *Prospects* 5(1): 96-100, 1975.

Nepal's new education plan (for 1971-1976) focusses on restructuring the entire system. The new curricula are aimed at enabling students to participate usefully in society while preparing them for the next higher level of studies. There are three different levels:

(1) primary school of three years' duration to make children literate.
(2) lower secondary of three years' duration to build the character of the students.
(3) higher secondary of five years' duration to prepare skilled workers.

Education
Educational Reform

Nepal

141
Charles, D.J. NUFFIELD COMBINED SCIENCE: AN EVALUATION, *School Science Review* 58(202): 129-134, September 1976.

Thirty percent of the 'eligible' schools in England and Wales are using the Nuffield combined science curriculum. This article describes in detail the methods used to evaluate the curriculum. These include: formal and informal staff

Evaluation
Research Methodology
Science Education

UK

discussions, staff questionnaires, pupil questionnaires and coded response tests. Population educators may find this article of interest because it is a careful attempt to evaluate an extensive, integrated curriculum.

142
Chatterji, P.C. ON COMMUNICATING MAINLY WITH CHILDREN, *Nigah* (2): 9-12, July 1974.

The author provides guidelines and many examples of effective ways of communicating with children. Focussing on radio and television broadcasts, it is suggested that passive listening has little relevance for young children. A group of children listening to an educational broadcast should be able to participate. Unnecessary talk in programmes should be eliminated, while more use can be made of rhymes and music. Children love to play the same game over and over again. And so, repetition in broadcasts can hardly be overemphasized. Since relatively little attention has been paid to making educational radio and television interesting for the young child, this article should be of use to educators.

Early Childhood Education
Educational Radio
Educational Television

143
China, People's Republic of. Education and Health Division, Ma-to Hsien, Kuo-lo Tibetan Autonomous District and the Culture and Education Bureau of the Tsinghai Revolutionary Committee. STRONGLY POPULARIZE PASTORAL-AREA PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION; INVESTIGATION REPORT OF MA-TO HSIEN, TSINGHAI PROVINCE, *Chinese Education* 8(1): 44-52, Spring 1975.

Population educators are often concerned about how to reach the vast majority of people who live in rural areas. This article describes how primary level education, including health education, was developed with relatively little outside financing, for a wind-swept, agricultural area in Tibet. The author states that 80 percent of school age enrollment was achieved by the time the programme was established. In this area most people are nomadic shepherds. It was decided to decentralize schools and have teachers follow the shepherds. Local teachers, who spoke

Educational Development

China, People's Rep of

Tibetan, were trained in arithmetic, reading, animal husbandry, health care, etc. Schooling hours are flexible and vary throughout the year. Study groups and a system of peer-teaching were set up so that education could be continued when teachers were visiting other areas.

144
Cruz, Leonardo D. de la. PHILIPPINE CULTURAL VALUES, PRACTICES AND STATUS OPERATING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, *Education Quarterly* 21(3): 39-54, January-March 1975.

This article examines cultural values, practices and status factors that may be operating in educational institutions in the Philippines. Among the values discussed are: utang na loob (owing a debt of gratitude to others), pakikisama (partnership principle), hiya (shame) and amor propio (self-esteem). The author indicates how each factor may relate to education. This article may remind population educators who are working in a field that is value laden, that they should consider relevant cultural factors in structuring their programmes.

Cultural Traits
Education
Philippines

145
Das, J.P. and P.S. Singha. CASTE, CLASS AND COGNITIVE COMPETENCE, *Indian Educational Review* 10(1): 1-18, January 1975.

In this Indian study, Grade V children were compared with each other on certain personality factors and cognitive competence. It was shown that urban Harijans (untouchable class children) were not inferior to Brahmins (upper class children). The authors discuss various possible explanations for the smaller enrolment of Harijan children and suggest that their academic backwardness, despite the opportunities for education in urban centres, is related to something other than poor intellect.

Disadvantaged Groups
Education
India

146
Dore, Ronald P. GOING UP BY DEGREES, *Development Forum* 4(8): 3-4, November 1976.

Rather than putting great resources into higher education, the author argues that the provision of education for the vast majority should be the focus of the educational system. A sharp distinction is

Educational Development
Educational Planning

drawn between the education as opposed to schooling which is only for obtaining credentials. Where credentials and degrees are the only channel for social mobility, it will be very difficult to provide education. Unfortunately, schools in too many countries over-produce the so-called "educated unemployed". The educational revolution in China is noted as an example of education which does not stress degrees, diplomas and credentials.

147
ELEMENTS FOR A DOSSIER: ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN CHINA, *Prospects* 5(4): 480-503, 1975.

This section of the journal Prospects contains nine short articles about education and its reform in China. The articles were prepared by Chinese authorities and describe primary and secondary education, functional education and theory, factory schools, agricultural colleges, and so on. This section should provide useful information for those who are interested in the sweeping educational reforms that have been carried out in China.

Educational Reform
China, People's Rep of

148
Freire, Paulo. THE ADULT LITERACY PROCESS AS CULTURAL ACTION FOR FREEDOM, *Literacy Discussion* 63-116, Spring 1974.

This article is a concise statement of the views of Paulo Freire on the purpose of education and the methods through which these purposes can be achieved. Freire's work is essential reading particularly for the workers in non-formal education.

Educational Development

149
Hanf, Theodor, and others. EDUCATION: AN OBSTACLE TO DEVELOPMENT?; SOME REMARKS ABOUT THE POLITICAL FUNCTIONS OF EDUCATION IN ASIA AND AFRICA, *Comparative Education Review* 19(1): 68-87, February 1975.

The general thesis of this paper is: "Formal education in Africa and Asia in its present form tends to impede economic growth and promote political instability; in short, education within

Economic Development
Educational Development

Africa and Asia today is an obstacle to development". The author argues for a "ruralization/localization of the total educational system".

150
Hartley, James and Davies, Ivor K. PRE-INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES: THE ROLE OF PRETESTS, BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES, OVERVIEWS AND ADVANCE ORGANIZERS, *Review of Educational Research* 46(2): 239-266, Spring 1976.

This article reviews the role of pretests, behavioural objectives, overviews and advance organizers. The authors conclude that pretests might best be used in order to alert the students as to what it is that they do not know. Behavioural objectives are used to inform students about what they are to accomplish. Overviews might best be used when students need to be prepared for the learning task ahead: while advance organizers are for setting up a conceptual framework that students can use in the task ahead.

Educational Methods
Teaching Techniques

151
Jagannadham, A.V. AUTONOMOUS SCHOOL, *Rajasthan Board Journal of Education* 11(3): 35-40, July-September 1975.

The author examines the concept of autonomous schools which frame their own courses, methods of instruction, and are thoroughly independent of outside supervision. It is suggested that these autonomous schools be set up as a pilot project in which autonomy is coupled with active student and teacher leadership.

Educational Development
Institutional Self Management

India

152
Jain, Devaki. CONTENT OF EDUCATION: ITS RELEVANCE TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN, *Education Quarterly* 27(2): 7-9, July 1975.

In discussing education for women in India, the author notes that women from villages and slums are often more realistic about their problems and the uses of the education they have than are upper class women. Education is seen as a process that too often alienates the woman from tradition and

Educational Attainment
Women

India

accepted cultural values. Instead, education should be a value that makes people more tolerant and ready to accept new values while appreciating and building on tradition. The author suggests that at upper educational levels, women and men should learn about tradition and the Indian heritage, and that they should live and work for at least a semester in a village.

153
Khamphao Phonekeo. THE LAOTIAN CHALLENGE: A 'NON-POLLUTING' EDUCATION SYSTEM, *Prospects* 5(1): 87-95, 1975.

Education
Educational Reform

Laos

The author describes the principles of a programme for educational reform in Laos. These principles include:

(1) the education system must be perfectly attuned to national needs, even if it has to differ considerably from Western models;
(2) that which cannot be achieved at a given moment by using the country's own resources should be foregone;
(3) any form of aid that requires the acceptance of a model should be refused;
(4) it is best to make intensive use of national resources rather than to wait for foreign aid;
(5) education focusses on participation, that is, the participation of all people in their own development.

154
Lê Thành Khoi. LITERACY TRAINING AND REVOLUTION: THE VIETNAMESE EXPERIENCE, *Prospects* 6(1): 111-120, 1976.

Literacy Programmes

Laos
Viet Nam, Rep of

The author describes the history of the national literacy training activities in Viet Nam in relation to the nation's revolutionary experience. Literacy programmes have emphasized raising the political awareness of people and stimulating nation-wide participation. The article describes intensive efforts at popularizing literacy programmes through plays, songs, slogans, etc. Literacy classes were set up in most villages and 5-6 days of training were provided to literacy teachers. This article also describes recent literacy programmes for minorities in Laos.

155
Northwestern Agricultural Institute. Revolutionary Committees. BRING THE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY DOWN TO THE COUNTRYSIDE, *Chinese Education* 8(1): 22-32, Spring 1975.

Educational Reform

China, People's Rep of

This article describes a complete reform toward more relevant education in an agricultural university in China. Among the new strategies which were adopted by the students and faculty were: collective management of fields, teaching and research in fields and villages, and work with poor farmers. Every effort was made at this university to reform content, methods and curriculum making them more concrete and useful to rural farmers.

156
Piburn, Michael D. VALUES EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM SOCIAL SCIENCES, *Science Teacher* 43(3): 18-20, March 1976.

Educational Methods
Teaching Methods
Values

It is often suggested that population education programmes should use values clarification techniques in order to relate the subject more realisticly to the values and attitudes of students. In this article the author notes that this method may be useful, however: "The values clarification approach has received great interest from teachers, and may be the most popular, but scant evidence exists on which to judge its effectiveness". Beginning with this qualification, the author goes on to describe several classroom values clarification activities. One example of this approach from population education is the film and learning experience called "The Tragedy of the Commons" prepared by Garrett Hardin.

157
POPULATION BULLETIN. Issue on: LITERACY AND WORLD POPULATION. Vol. 30, no. 2, 1975. 29 p.

Literacy Programmes

Thailand

This issue defines and categorizes different literacy programmes. The relationships between literacy and economic development are explored. Different approaches to literacy (such as use of mass media, non-literacy-based education) are described and the literacy programmes of Thailand are recounted as a case study.

158
Qureshi, M.L. IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON COSTS OF PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(4): 433-451, Winter 1974.

This paper examines the impact of different rates of population growth on the costs of primary and middle school education in Pakistan. It concludes that with a lower population growth rate of, for example, 2.2 percent, substantial savings will be made in educational costs.

Educational Planning
Population Trends
Pakistan

159
Rest, James. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A GUIDE TO VALUE EDUCATION: A REVIEW OF 'KOHLBERGIAN' PROGRAMS, *Review of Educational Research* 44(2): 241-259, Spring 1974.

The author reviews the elements of value education programmes that are based on the work of L. Kohlberg and his associates. It is suggested that more precise descriptions of developmental strategies, contributions from curriculum developers and further research is necessary for this approach.

Educational Development
Values

160
Ruberu, T. Ranjit. EDUCATIONAL TRADITION INDIGENOUS TO CEYLON, *Paedagogica Historica* 14(1): 106-117, 1974.

The author describes key elements in the long educational tradition of Sri Lanka (Ceylon). These include: the village school which provided basic instruction in secular subjects, the temple school for religious as well as secular subjects and the schools of higher learning (Pirivenas) which prepared men for pursuits in medicine, astrology, art, architecture, religion and commerce.

Education
Sri Lanka

161
Sauvant, Karl P. HIS MASTER'S VOICE, *Cæres* 9(5): 27-32, September-October 1976.

The author argues that the acceptance of Western values and consumption patterns constitutes self-colonization----a pattern of dependence that developing countries must break away from. He notes that all too often education in a developing country is oriented toward the lifestyles of a small middle-class and urban elite.

Education
Socioeconomic Factors

162
Swaminathan, M.S. SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF NEW TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE, *Indian Journal of Adult Education* 35(8): 4-13, August 1974.

By examining the needs of the high-yielding varieties of seeds, suggestions for educational programmes are formed. These suggestions relate to village level co-operation, work projects for students, income generating activities, and transfer of appropriate technology.

Educational Development

163
Tilak, Jandhyala B.G. EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDIA (1950-1951 AND 1969-1970); AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION, *Indian Educational Review* 10(1): 74-89, January 1975.

Based on a review of worldwide evidence, the author concludes that expenditure or enrolments in higher level or secondary education is strongly related to levels of national income. It is suggested that more attention be paid to higher education when planning for growth in the educational system.

Educational Development
Educational Planning
India

164
Bautista, Romeo M. THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY: THE PHILIPPINES, *Developing Economies* 12(1): 74-82, March 1974.

It is generally assumed that productive industrial workers must be fairly well educated. In this study the author presents evidence that there is no significant relationship between industrial productivity and the amount of formal education of workers in the Philippines. The author's view is that Philippine schools and colleges do not offer the kind of education necessary for productive employment in local industries. Therefore, there is a high level of unemployment among educated youth. It is suggested that the Philippines and other developing countries need to reshape educational systems and change the content of education so that it will fit the needs of the developing economy.

Economic Development
Educational Development
Philippines

165
Bhatawdekar, M.V. EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, *New Frontiers in Education* 5(2): 31-38, May 1975.

The author identifies some factors which should be developed to link education more closely to economic development. Among these factors are: the development of relevant curricula and the use of the educational system to foster attitudes favourable to efficiency, co-ordination in work, and an appreciation of the needs of the greater community along with an acceptance of innovation.

Educational Development
Socioeconomic Factors

166
Duberman, Lucile and Azumi, Koya. SEXISM IN NEPAL, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 37(4): 1013-1021, November 1975.

This study, based on a survey of more than 500 men and women in Nepal, concludes that the roles of women are strongly dependent on occupation, caste and educational status.

Women
Nepal

167
Manalang, Priscila S. FORMAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT, *Philippine Journal of Education* 54(8): 393-395, 437, January 1976.

The author looks at vocational and technical education programmes. Enrolment in vocational school programmes is often lower, it is suggested, because manual labour jobs are not sufficiently rewarding either economically or socially. The author questions whether the level and type of technology which is taught in many schools is relevant to the learner or society. The author notes that whenever a major social problem attracts interest, whether it be population, drug dependence or malmutrition, the topic is added to school curriculum. However, the curriculum is not a magical way for attaining all objectives and, the author suggests that we carefully consider what schools are capable of doing.

Development
Technical Education
Vocational Education

168
Mazumdar, Vina. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGES IN WOMEN'S STATUS, *Journal of Indian Education* 1(4): 3-7, November 1975.

The author states that while illiteracy stops many women from gaining employment, more education does not necessarily lead to their employment. The real difficulty in the employment level of women lies, however, in the failure of the national economy to use all of its labour power, the author notes.

Educational Attainment
Employment
Women

India

169
Silliman, Rachel Gadiane. LANGUAGE USE AND RURAL CHANGE: OBSERVATIONS ON FARMER EDUCATION IN A PHILIPPINE TOWN, *Silliman Journal* 22(3): 258-265, 1975.

The author examines language problems in relation to rural development programmes in the Philippines. It is noted that in any multilingual country, language can be problem in rural development. The inability of trainers to bring the abstract vocabulary of the English language closer to the experiences of the farmers is an obstacle to programme success. A wide gap was noted between the language of the manuals and the administrators and the language of the farmers. The author argues for sensible modification

Agricultural Education
Language Usage
Rural Development

Philippines

of techniques and specialized language to fit the experience of those who may gain from rural development.

170
Standing, Guy. EDUCATION AND FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE, *International Labour Review* 114(3): 281-297, November-December 1976.

No clear relation is found between women's education level and labour force participation in this article. The author concludes, however, that unless steps are taken to ensure equal educational opportunities for men and women, the labour market will continue to have uneven development.

Educational Attainment
Employment
Women

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND MARRIAGE

171
Castillo, Gelia T. IS THE FAMILY ESSENTIAL TO THE FILIPINO, *Ceres* 8(2): 32-34, March-April 1975.

The author investigates what might be unfamiliar life styles for the Filipino. Because population education often examines alternative ways of living, articles such as this one should be of interest.

Family Structure

Philippines

172
Fernando, Dallas F.S. CHANGING NUPTUALITY PATTERNS IN SRI LANKA 1901-1971, *Population Studies* 29(2): 179-190, July 1975.

Changing marriage patterns in developing countries have a tremendous potential impact on fertility. In Sri Lanka, the proportion of females ever married in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 dropped from levels of 52%, 79% and 85% in 1901 to 10%, 47% and 75% in 1971. The author suggests that the proportions of married females may fall still further in the future.

Marriage

Sri Lanka

173
Knodel, John and Visid Prachuabmoh. PREFERENCES FOR SEX OF CHILDREN IN THAILAND: A COMPARISON OF HUSBANDS' AND WIVES' ATTITUDES, *Studies in Family Planning* 7(5): 137-143, May 1976.

This study investigates preferences for male children in Thailand. Findings indicate that married women appear to have a slight or moderate preference for sons while their husband's preference is noticeably stronger. Women, in particular, appear to want to have at least one child of each sex.

Sex Preference

Thailand

174
Lapièrre-Adamcyk, Evelyne and Burch, Thomas K. TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS IN AGE AT MARRIAGE IN KOREA, *Studies in Family Planning* 5(8): 255-260, August 1974.

This research report focuses on the reasons for the long-term increase in the average age at marriage in the Republic of Korea. Delayed marriage has played an important role in the decline of the

Marriage

Korea, Rep of

Korean birth rate from above 40 per thousand in 1960 to 30 or below in 1970. Factors such as type of residence, educational level and labour force participation are investigated.

175
Laslett, Barbara and Rapport, Rhona. COLLABORATIVE INTERVIEWING AND INTERACTIVE RESEARCH, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 37(4): 968-977, November 1975.

Family Research Methodology

This paper describes a research technique that has been used primarily on the study of family processes. It involves repeated interviews with several family members by more than one person.

176
Lee, Kwang-Kyu. THE KOREAN FAMILY IN A CHANGING SOCIETY, *East Asian Cultural Studies* 11(1-4): 28-43, March 1972.

Family Structure

Korea, Rep of

This 1971-1972 study indicates that Korean families in cities tend to have smaller size, increased participation of women in social activities and a decrease in the father's authority. It is noted, however, that the basic structure of the family and family values have only been slightly affected by social and economic changes in Korea.

177
Mukherjee, Bishwa Nath. CHILD MARRIAGES IN HARYANA, *Demography India* 2(2): 238-248, December 1973.

Marriage

India

The average age at which rural females in the state of Haryana (India) marry has remained constant for the last two decades at around 13.5 years. Despite a higher level of literacy and education among males, the average marriage age for males appears to be decreasing.

178
Salaff, Janet W. THE STATUS OF UNMARRIED HONG KONG WOMEN AND THE SOCIAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THEIR DELAYED MARRIAGE, *Population Studies* 30(3): 391-412, November 1976.

In this study, the author examined the factors

responsible for a rise in marriage age in Hong Kong by using in-depth interviews. Working women found early marriage economically difficult. The women also enjoyed various peer and club activities and dating relationships which they felt would be wrong to cut off too early by marriage. Therefore, changing labour force participation and involvement with peer groups seemed closely related to delayed marriage age.

Marriage
Women

Hong Kong

179
Srivastava, N.L. ATTITUDES OF NEWLY MARRIED MALES IN PATNA TOWARDS FAMILY FORMATION - A PILOT STUDY, *Journal of Family Welfare* 22(1): 54-63, September 1975.

A study was conducted among 991 newly married males in Patna (India). Many of the men stated that they had married at an earlier age than they should have. The pressure of relatives and household conditions were a great influence on the decision to marry. The author suggests that family planning programmes emphasize age at marriage and provide more information to newly married couples.

Family Planning
Marriage

India

180
Stinner, William F. and Mader, Paul Douglas. SONS, DAUGHTERS OR BOTH?: AN ANALYSIS OF FAMILY SEX COMPOSITION PREFERENCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, *Demography* 12(1): 67-79, February 1975.

A nation-wide survey of more than 9,000 Filipino women suggests a lack of preference for sons (except in Mindanao) as well as a slight preference for daughters in urban Visaya and rural Luzon.

Sex Preference

Philippines

181
Syn-Duk, Choi. SOCIAL CHANGE AND THE KOREAN FAMILY, *Korea Journal* 15(11): 4-13, November 1975.

While traditional values and family ties remain strong, the author notes that the Korean family is moving toward a nuclear pattern as a result of the urban/industrialization process. Residential patterns, husband-wife relationships, kinship relations and relations between parents and daughters-in-law are changing.

Family Structure

Korea, Rep of

182
Tsubouchi, Yoshihiro and Maeda, Narifumi. CO-RESIDENCE OF ALTERNATE GENERATIONS AMONG MALAY PEASANTS, *South East Asian Studies* 12(4): 403-418, March 1975. In Japanese with English abstract.

The household and family structure among Malays is described, with reference to the role played by grandparents in the family. The authors suggest that a close grandparent-grandchild relationship of Malay families is strengthened by factors such as demographic conditions, high rates of divorce or emigrant labor.

Family Structure
Malaysia

183
Wong, Fai-Ming. INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FAMILY STRUCTURE IN HONG KONG, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 37(4): 985-1000, November 1975.

The author examines the relationship between industrialization and family structure in Hong Kong. Data collected from more than 2,000 families is used to trace the emergence of the nuclear family in Hong Kong.

Family Structure
Industrialization
Hong Kong

184
Yoon, Jong-Joo. A STUDY OF THE POPULATION STRUCTURES BY FAMILY TYPES AND THEIR CHANGING PROCESS, *Journal of Population Studies* (19): 167-179, 1975.

This study examines changes in family structure in the Republic of Korea, specifically the decreasing proportion of extended families. A comparison of extended and nuclear families shows differences in socialization of children, attitude toward living, human relations within the family, problems of the aged, etc. Values which are seen to be on the decline are: boy-preference, the spirit of mutual dependence, Confucian doctrine and values, respect for the aged and the social security mechanism for old people within the family unit. The author calls for a re-examination of traditional cultural values which should be kept alive.

Family Structure
Socioeconomic Patterns
Korea, Rep of

185
BREAST FEEDING: A MOTIVE FOR FAMILY PLANNING, *People* 3(1): 10-13, 1976.

Breast feeding is important both for nutrition and fertility control. The author examines the relation of breast feeding to family planning in many countries.

Breast Feeding
Family Planning
Nutrition

186
Cravioto, Joaquin and Licardie, Elsa R. de. LA MALNUTRITION CHEZ L'ENFANT LES REPERCUSSIONS SUR L'INDIVIDU ET LA COLLECTIVITE, *Revue Tiers-Monde* 16(63): 525-549, July-September 1975. In French.

The author discusses the impact of child under-nutrition on the individual and the society. It is noted that under-nutrition can reduce verbal ability and the ability of the child to learn and develop physically. It may result in lasting physical and mental apathy.

Nutrition

187
Eckholm, Erik and Record, Frank. THE MAL-NOURISHED MIND, *Development Forum* 5(2): 5, March 1977.

The dreadful results of under-nutrition are examined in this article. Good nutrition alone will not prevent or erase the scars of poverty. However, in the face of under-nutrition even the most creative educational efforts may fail. It is noted that the poorly nourished child falls far behind in the critical learning period of early childhood.

Education
Nutrition

188
Ghosh, Shanti. CHILD HEALTH - A MOTIVATING FORCE FOR FAMILY PLANNING, *Journal of Population Research* 1(1): 33-40, July-December 1974.

This is a clearly written analysis of infant/child nutrition and mortality in India. Special attention is given to the impact of maternal nutrition on infant health and the mortality decrease in the State of Kerala.

Health
Nutrition

India

189
Hawkins, John N. FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES, *Comparative Education Review* 20(2): 151-164, June 1976.

This paper describes the process used in China to communicate family planning education through a network of non-formal educational institutions related to the health care system. Elements of this system are: decentralized medical teams in villages; mobile teams who are immersed in the community; involvement of women; and a political philosophy of self-reliance. The author describes developments from the 1950's through the Cultural Revolution when the family planning and health care system changed from being centrally administered to local control and decentralization.

Family Planning
Public Health
China, People's Rep of

190
Horn, Joshua S. CHINA: COMMUNITY ACTION PAYS OFF, *World Health*, December 1975, p. 22-25.

A short description is presented here of the million-strong army of "barefoot doctors" in China.

Public Health
China, People's Rep of

191
Howard-Jones, Norman. THOUSAND-YEAR SCOURGE, *World Health*, February-March 1975, p. 4-11.

The history of smallpox is followed--from its beginnings in India and central Africa to its near irradication in the twentieth century.

Public Health
Africa
India

192
Kunii, Chojiro. FAMILY PLANNING AND PARASITE CONTROL, *Concern* (3): 3, 6, December 1975.

The author discusses why and how parasite control should be combined with family planning programmes.

Family Planning
Public Health

193
Périssé, Julien. LA PLANIFICATION ALIMENTAIRE ET NUTRITIONNELLE CADRE MACRO-ECONOMIQUE PROGRAMMES D'INTERVENTION, TYPE D'INFORMATION, *Revue Tiers-Monde* 16(63):489-524, July-September 1975. In French.

This article describes food and nutrition planning in relation to economic structure, foreign aid and communication programmes. An inventory of programmes is presented.

Food
Nutrition

194
POPULATION BULLETIN. Issue on: NUTRITION, DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION GROWTH. Vol. 29, no. 1, 1973. 37 p.

In this pamphlet, the author explores the impact of poor nutrition in terms of infant mortality, physical development, and productivity. Then various possibilities for improving nutritional levels are described: the Green Revolution, availability of pulse, traditional sources of protein, reducing food waste and major changes in infant feeding practices. New food products and sources are also outlined.

Food
Nutrition

195
Willard, Nedd. EYE TEAM IN ACTION, *World Health* February-March 1976. p. 14-19.

Trachoma is the single most important cause of preventable blindness, and is endemic (among other places) to the upper Irrawaddy Valley in Burma. This article describes how the disease is detected and controlled by an eye team in Burma.

Public Health

Burma

196
Zukin, Paul. FORUM: HEALTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: HOW SIGNIFICANT IS THE RELATIONSHIP?, *International Development Review* 17(2): 17-21, 1975/2.

Health, the author states, should be seen as an investment in development. Several interrelationships are described to show how health care programmes can stimulate national development.

Development
Health
Socioeconomic Factors

197
Adlakha, Arjan and Kirk, Dudley. VITAL RATES IN INDIA 1961-1971; ESTIMATED FROM 1971 CENSUS DATA, *Population Studies* 28(3): 381-400, November 1974.

Data from India indicates a 7 to 10 percent decline in the crude birth rate and a sizable decrease in mortality rates, greater than any past period. Life expectancy at birth is estimated at 45 to 46 years; crude birth rates are 40.5 to 42 per 1000 and death rates are 18 to 20 per 1,000. Males continue to have a longer life expectancy than females.

Population Trends

India

198
Alam, Iqbal. RELATIONSHIP OF INFANT-CHILD MORTALITY TO FERTILITY: SOME THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL CONSIDERATIONS RELEVANT TO PAKISTAN, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(4): 470-480, Winter 1974.

In this review of research the author finds that in Pakistan, as in other developing countries, a decrease in high infant and child death rates is necessary for a decrease in fertility. It is suggested that, as infant death rates decrease, then education and communication programmes should highlight the greater probability that children will survive to adulthood.

Family Size
Mortality

Pakistan

199
Asian and Pacific Census Newsletter. Issue on: HONG KONG - FOCUS ON CENSUS ACTIVITIES. Vol. 1, no. 3, February 1975. 12 p.

Three short articles examine the 1971 Hong Kong Population and Housing Census in some detail showing a total population of about 4 million with a decrease of more than 40 percent in the birth rate.

Census

Hong Kong

200
Brown, Lester. WORLD POPULATION TRENDS: SIGNS OF HOPE, SIGNS OF STRESS, *Population Reports, Series J: Family Planning Programmes* (13): 237-251, January 1977.

This report surveys world population trends as of

Population Trends

October 1976. World population growth has begun to slow down, reversing a long-standing trend. In East Asia, led by China's massive efforts to curb births, the region's birth rate has decreased from 1.85 percent to 1.18 percent. It is noted that Asian countries with decreasing birth rates include China, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. In some of the poorest of the world's countries the slowdown in population growth is not due entirely to falling birth rates, but to increasing death rates.

201
Carder, Michael. A FAMILY QUARREL?; 'DEVELOPMENTALISM' OR FAMILY PLANNING, *Concerned Demography* 4(2): 3-12, Winter 1974.

Family Planning
Population Policy
Socioeconomic Factors

The World Population Conference called for greater efforts to promote social and economic development. The author states that, despite this mandate, industrialized countries will continue to emphasize family planning programmes rather than social and economic development.

202
Clark, Colin G. MORE PEOPLE, MORE DYNAMISM, *Ceres* 6(6): 27-29, November-December 1973.

Population Trends

Colin Clark, in this article, discusses some advantages of population growth.

203
Curlin, George T., and others. DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS: THE IMPACT OF THE BANGLADESH CIVIL WAR (1971) ON BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN A RURAL AREA OF BANGLADESH, *Population Studies* 30(1): 87-106, March 1976.

Mortality
Bangladesh

During the 1971 war in Bangladesh, the death rate for children aged one to four increased by 43 percent and it doubled for ages five to nine. Children and older adults had much higher mortality during the war because of accute diarrhoeas and other gastro-intestinal diseases.

204
DEVELOPMENT FORUM, SUPPLEMENT: UNCTAD IV. Vol. 4, no. 3, April 1976. 4 p.

Economic Development

This supplement provides background to some key

issues on the agenda of the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Kenya, May 1976. Includes articles on GATT, trade, transfer on technology, debt repayment and industry.

205
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MORTALITY TRENDS IN ECAFE COUNTRIES. Bangkok, 1973. 90 p. (Asian population studies series no. 14)

Based on data for the period 1950 to 1970, mortality trends and death rates are examined for 31 countries in Asia.

Population Trends

Asia

206
Ehrlich, Paul and Holdren, John P. 8,000,000,000 PEOPLE? WE'LL NEVER GET THERE, *Development Forum* 4(3): 5, April 1976.

Paul Ehrlich and John Holdren doubt whether there will ever be 8 billion people alive on earth.

Population Trends

207
Farooqui, Naseem Iqbal and Alam, Iqbal. PROVISIONAL ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN PAKISTAN, BASED ON PGS 1968 and 1971, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(3): 335-352, Autumn 1974.

In this technical article, the authors describe abridged life tables for Pakistan. From these tables, certain conclusions can be drawn. For example, it appears that mortality conditions in Pakistan were unchanged from 1931 to about 1950. However, from about 1950 to 1965 the decrease in mortality was substantial resulting in a gain of nearly 20 years in the life expectancy at birth. It is also noted that the life expectancy at birth varies for urban and rural areas. The urban male is expected to outlive the rural male by an average of nearly two years.

Life Expectancy
Mortality

Pakistan

208
FERTILITY AMONG THAIS DOWN 12%, STUDY SAYS, *Intercom* 4(2): 15, February 1976.

A brief synopsis is presented of a fertility study from Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Population Studies which indicates a 12 percent drop in the birth rate over the last three years in Thailand.

Fertility

Thailand

209
FRANK THOUGHTS ON THE UTILIZATION OF POPULATION RESEARCH, *Asian Population Programme News* 4(4): 6-11, 1975.

Eminent researchers and scientists answer some questions about the utilization of population research.

Population
Research Utilization

210
Freedman, Ronald and Berelson, Bernard. THE HUMAN POPULATION, *Scientific American* 231(3): 31-51, September 1974.

This article reviews world population trends throughout history. Basic demographic concepts such as growth rates and age pyramids are described. The authors emphasize that socioeconomic factors are closely related to population trends. The success of socioeconomic development is often reflected in a slower population growth rate. The authors ask if population size will level off in the future because of high death rates or low birth rates.

Population Trends
Socioeconomic Factors

211
Ghosh, B. RECENT STUDIES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY: A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE, *Journal of Family Welfare* 21(3): 38-45, March 1975.

Summaries are presented of different studies/surveys about the determinants of fertility: ORG Indian Study 1970, U.S. National Fertility Study 1965, Muzur's Russian Study, as well as studies by Namboodiri, Stokes, Rainwater, Simmons, Mueller, Freedman.

Population
Surveys

212
Hanley, Susan B. FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY IN PRE-MODERN JAPAN, *Population Studies* 28(1): 127-142, March 1974.

The author concludes that there was no major discontinuity in fertility and demographic patterns between the Tokugawa and Meiji periods in Japan. This implies that population changes during Japan's industrialization are not adequately explained by the theory of demographic transition.

Population Trends

Japan

213
Hardin, Garrett. TEN CHARMING DELUSIONS ABOUT POPULATION, *American Biology Teacher* 37(2): 102-103, February 1975.

Population

In this article Garrett Hardin attempts to correct certain ideas about population that are held by many professionals and students. These "delusions", as they are called, relate to distribution of wealth, energy shortage, atomic energy and food supply.

214
Hopkins, M.J.D., and others. EVALUATING A BASIC-NEEDS STRATEGY AND POPULATION POLICIES: THE BACHUE APPROACH, *International Labour Review* 114(3): 261-279, November-December 1976.

Population Policy
Population Trends
Philippines

This article describes a series of economic-demographic simulation models called BACHUE developed by the ILO and illustrated here with reference to the Philippines. Based on the models, several conclusions are drawn as, for example, that population policy must be regarded as more than reducing fertility which has little immediate economic impact. Migration policy, it is suggested, is more likely to have significant effects on employment and income distribution. Population policy in general may have more success if it focuses on the economic causes and determinants of changes in behaviour.

215
Intercom. Issue on: EXPLORATIONS IN THE EMERGENT PRESENT. No. 77, 1974, p. 1-25.

Population Trends
Resources

The first part of this Intercom issue discusses the future in relation to resource use and population trends. It begins with four interviews with: Dennis Meadows (author of Limits to growth), Mihajlo Mesarovic (author of Mankind at the turning point), Robert Heilbroner (author of An inquiry into the human prospect), and Herman Kahn (Director of the Hudson Institute, New York). Of the four, only Mr. Kahn is optimistic in his discussion of future world prospects and possibilities.

216
JAPAN'S MID-DECADE COUNT: 111.9 MILLION, *Intercom* 4(2): 4, February 1976.

A brief summary is presented of Japan's mid-decade census taken in October 1975. The census shows a total population of 111.9 millions, indicating an increase of 6.9 percent (1971 to 1975) versus 5.5 percent for the preceding five years. The continuing patterns of urbanization including the exodus to small cities are noted.

Census

Japan

217
Johnson, Brian. POPULATION GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPECTATIONS, *International Social Science Journal* 26(2): 207-226, 1974.

Population and environmental policies are examined to determine their impact. It is suggested that population/resource studies be done on a country basis, rather than a regional or worldwide basis. The author states that the only approach to successful population programmes aside from coercion is by tackling a whole range of social and economic activities.

Environment
Population
Socioeconomic Factors

218
Kee, Chun Han. POPULATION PROBLEMS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, *Korea Journal* 15(11): 17-21, November 1975.

While population policy in the past was preoccupied with quantitative control, the author suggests that future policy be designed to match population and manpower with the resources available for national development. Issues regarding budgetary assistance, urban planning, pollution and morals education are discussed.

Population Policy

Korea, Rep of

219
Kuthiala, S.K. ON CRITICAL LEVEL OF MORTALITY FOR NATALITY DECLINE, *Demography India* 2(2): 250-266, December 1973.

The author suggests that in India both the general level of mortality and infant mortality are higher than those observed in countries at the beginning of a sustained decline in birth rates.

Mortality
Population Trends

India

220
Mamdani, Mahmood. THE IDEOLOGY OF POPULATION CONTROL, *Concerned Demography* 4(2): 13-22, Winter 1974.

The author provides a critical assessment of what he calls the "ideology of population control".

Population
Population Policy

221
NEWS OF THE THIRD WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCES, BUCHAREST, 19-30 AUGUST 1974, *CICRED Bulletin* (4): 8-9, January 1975.

This article presents a summary of the recommendations which emerged from the World Population Conference regarding demographic research and proposed areas for future research.

Population

222
Nortman, Dorothy and Hofstaller, Ellen. POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS: A FACTBOOK. 8th edition. New York, Population Council, 1976. 104 p. (Reports on Population/Family Planning no. 2)

This is the most recent Factbook published by the Population Council. It presents 23 tables containing worldwide facts about: (a) demographic, social and economic characteristics; (b) government decisions on population; (c) indicators of family planning programme input; and (d) indicators of family planning programme output.

Family Planning
Population Trends

223
People. Issue on: INDIA: A STERILE SOLUTION? Vol. 3, no. 4, 1976. 52 p.

This issue examines efforts for population control in India. Included are an interview with Dr. Karan Singh, the former Minister for Health and Family Planning, and a discussion and translation of the controversial legislation for sterilization from Maharashtra State.

Population Policy

India

224
Petersen, William. ON THE RELATION BETWEEN FAMILY POLICY AND POPULATION POLICY, *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 16(3-4): 246-259, September-December 1975.

The author states that, "Neither the efforts

to increase the birth rate in the 1930's nor the more recent ones to cut it have succeeded, and the seeming exceptions to this rule were more the consequences of broad cultural-social-economic influences than of forces within the grasp of aspirant policy makers." History is examined to support this thesis.

Family Planning
Population Policy

225
Population Bulletin. Issue on: INFANT MORTALITY--PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS. Vol. 31, no. 1, April 1976. 32 p.

The authors review infant mortality trends, causes, and problems. Examples are drawn from India, Latin America, Sweden and the United States.

Mortality

226
Population Bulletin. Issue on: POLICIES ON POPULATION AROUND THE WORLD. Vol. 29, no. 6, 1973. 35 p.

Beginning with a brief overview of population policies, the author identifies different types of policies, surveys current policies and indicates some of the possible impacts of the World Population Year Conference on population policies.

Population Policy

227
Population Council. COUNTRY PROFILES. New York, 1970-72. 3 vols.

From the Country Profiles, published by the Population Council (New York, U.S.A.), issues are available for the following Asian Countries:

Iran	-	(October 1972)
India	-	(May 1976)
Indonesia	-	(April 1971)
Malaysia	-	(August 1975)
Republic of Korea	-	(April 1970)

Each monograph describes the geography and population statistics of the country along with brief discussions of socioeconomic development and population programmes.

Population Trends

India
Indonesia
Iran
Korea, Rep of
Malaysia

228
PRELIMINARY CENSUS RESULTS FROM JAPAN AND KOREA, *Asian and Pacific Census Newsletter* 2(3): 1-2, February 1976.

Preliminary census results in Japan show a five-year (1970-1975) population increase of 6.9 percent, the highest since 1950-1955. Total population stood at 112 millions. The census figures from the Republic of Korea indicate a decrease in the birth rate since 1970. Total population now numbers 35 million.

Census
Japan
Korea, Rep of

229
Sanger, Clyde. POPULATION--THE SINGAPORE EXPERIENCE, *IDRC Reports* 4(2): 3-6, June 1975.

A description is given of the family planning programme and the systems of incentives and disincentives used to control population growth in Singapore.

Family Planning
Population Policy
Singapore

230
Schaaf, C. Hart. ONE DAUGHTER, ONE SON, *Populi* 3(4): 38, 1976.

Relatively few new ideas have immerged in the field of population/family planning in the past few years. In this article, Dr. Schaaf suggests that ways of "exchange adoption" be set up so that if a family wants one daughter and one son then they may adopt a child of the appropriate sex from another family.

Adopted Children
Population

231
Simhadri, Y.C. SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO POPULATION PROBLEMS, *Journal of Family Welfare* 21(4): 28-32, June 1975.

The author describes several population theories. Short paragraphs describe the impact of socioeconomic class distinctions on population variables as shown by Malthus, Sadler, Doubleday, Delastro, Marx, Carrado Gini, Dumont and Carr-Saunders. Some indications are given of how these theories might relate to population issues in India.

Demography

232
Steshenko, Valentina S. and Piskunove, Vladimir P. EVALUATING POPULATION AGING, *International Social Science Journal* 26(2): 235-243, 1974.

Elderly People
Sociocultural Patterns

A lower birth rate is the principle cause of an increasing age structure, that is, a society with a larger percentage of old people. The authors stress the need for sweeping changes in working conditions and social processes for societies that have aging populations. It is noted, with irony that when societies have a larger proportion of old people, then age suddenly becomes a problem rather than a benefit of life.

233
Sugathan, T.N., and others. MORTALITY AND FERTILITY TRENDS IN INDIA, 1961-1971, *Journal of Family Welfare* 21(3): 46-56, March 1975.

Population Trends

India

This statistical analysis (1975) of mortality and fertility trends in India suggests that the national decrease in mortality may have been less than was earlier estimated, while fertility has not decreased appreciably over the ten-year period, 1961-1971.

234
Vallin, Jacques. LA POPULATION DE LA THAILANDE, *Population* 31(1): 153-175, January-February 1976. In French.

Population Trends

Thailand

This is a study of population change in Thailand throughout this century. The death rate has decreased by 200 percent since World War II, while the birth rate remains high, beginning to drop in the late 1960's. The tremendous growth of Bangkok masks the still very rural nature of the population.

235
Visaria, Pravin and Jain, Anrudh K. INDIA, *Country Profiles* May 1976. 55 p.

Family Planning
Population Trends

India

This May 1976 article describes population trends in India using estimates from the 1970 census. From 1961 to 1971 the population of India increased by approximately 25 percent. The authors suggest that with lower mortality rates, the population increase would have been greater. Urban population grew by 38 percent from 1961 to 1971 as compared with a 26 percent growth from 1951 to 1961. By 1971 approximately 20 percent of the population lived

in urban areas. The family planning programmes of India are described in detail, including recent initiatives, new programmes and policy changes.

236
WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE, *Asian Population Programme News* 3(3 & 4): 17-28, 1975.

This article presents a concise review of the 1974 World Population Conference held in Bucharest.

Population

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS, POPULATION AND FAMILY SIZE

237
Abercrombie, Keith and McCormack, Arthur. NOTES AND COMMENTARY: POPULATION GROWTH AND FOOD SUPPLIES IN DIFFERENT TIME PERSPECTIVES, *Population and Development Review* 2(3-4): 479-498, September/December 1976.

This article reviews world food production and food needs in relation to population trends. The authors suggest that population programmes are urgent, but are a means to improved quality of life and are not ends in themselves. The worst problems of hunger and malnutrition can be eliminated around the world by correct approaches to population policy, agricultural production and income distribution.

Agricultural Production
Population Trends
Income Distribution

238
Ahmed, Wajihuddin. PLANNED PARENTHOOD IN AN UNPLANNED WORLD, *International Social Science Journal* 26(2): 227-234, 1974.

Standard population thinking suggests that smaller family size leads to increased savings and investment which, in turn, lead to a better standard of living for the family and nation. The author suggests that these generalizations may not be correct. First, a family may merely use the savings that come from having fewer children, for increased consumption. Furthermore, children, in many cases, are themselves an economic investment. The author concludes by looking at the Chinese experience, that the local group provides better motivation for family planning than do the suggestions of well-meaning outsiders. Population change is seen as a result of social and economic development.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

239
Ajami, Ismail. DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY IN PEASANT COMMUNITIES: A STUDY OF SIX IRANIAN VILLAGES, *Population Studies* 30(3): 453-463, November 1976.

This paper studies the relationship between socioeconomic status and fertility in six Iranian villages. Socioeconomic status was found to be strongly related to fertility behaviour; and it is suggested that improvement in socioeconomic status might lead to even higher family size.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

Iran

The study showed that contraceptive use seemed to begin only after a large desired family size had been achieved. Therefore, family planning efforts should be coupled with other efforts to expand education and improve public health.

240
Ben-Porath, Yoram. NOTES ON THE MICRO-ECONOMICS OF FERTILITY, *International Social Science Journal* 26(2): 302-314, 1974.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

The micro-economics of fertility is about the need and demand for children. This article investigates various theories linking a decrease fertility with income levels and socioeconomic development. It also suggests policy options for planners.

241
Berelson, Bernard. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON POPULATION: A REVIEW, *Population and Development Review* 2(2): 219-266, June 1976.

Population
Population Trends
Socioeconomic Factors

The author presents an extensive review of social science research on population. In a sense, this is a "review of reviews" because it draws upon not only primary research but upon the surveys of research which have been prepared in recent years. The research topics include determinants and consequences of fertility, migration, data collection and analysis, research needs and directions for future research. An extensive bibliography is included.

242
Bhattacharyya, Amit K. INCOME INEQUALITY AND FERTILITY: A COMPARATIVE VIEW, *Population Studies* 29(1): 5-20, March 1975.

Family Size
Income Distribution
Socioeconomic Factors

The author states that higher standards of living for rural people compared to urban people, will tend to result in reduced rural family size. He argues persuasively that studies of population and economic development must take into account the nature of the distribution of income and resources. The failure to do this is a major flaw in current research.

243
Caldwell, John C. THE CONTAINMENT OF WORLD POPULATION GROWTH, *Studies in Family Planning* 6(12): 429-436, December 1975.

The author states that population and family planning programmes are a means to improving the standard of living, not ends in themselves.

Family Planning
Socioeconomic Status

244
Choe, E.H. AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT FERTILITY CHANGE IN KOREA, *Family Planning Quarterly* 5: 66-103, July 1973.

Reasons for the decreasing population growth rate in the Republic of Korea are examined. In particular, the increase in age at marriage and decrease in fertility result from social and economic changes which have occurred since the early 1960's.

Population Trends
Socioeconomic Factors

Korea, Rep of

245
Das Gupta, Monica. ECONOMICS, FERTILITY AND THE GREEN REVOLUTION, *Populi* 3(1): 2-13, 1976.

The author studies an Indian village and relationships among population change, social status and socioeconomic development from 1953 to 1975. The village is about 15 miles west of Delhi and its population increased from 1,080 in 1953 to 2,002 in 1975. During this period, new agricultural technology was adopted including tractors, tubewells, chemical fertilizers, and high-yielding seed varieties. With population growth and increasing mechanisation of agriculture, larger proportions of villagers sought urban employment. The upper socioeconomic village groups appeared to secure better paid jobs; they invested heavily in education and such an investment seemed to be related to their lower fertility. The poorer groups could not afford such expenditures. They appeared to rely on traditional village occupations and casual urban work for subsistence, in addition to increasing their potential income by having large numbers of children. The educator may question, among other things, whether the same population education curriculum would be useful to both groups.

Agricultural Development
Socioeconomic Factors
Family Size

India

246
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. INTERRELATION BETWEEN POPULATION AND MANPOWER PROBLEMS; REPORT AND SELECTED PAPERS OF A REGIONAL SEMINAR, BANGKOK, 18-30 JANUARY 1971. Bangkok, 1972. 123 p. (Asian population studies series no. 7)

This seventh volume in the Asian Population Studies Series contains contributions by several well-known demographers and socioeconomists. Topics which are discussed include population in relation to employment, education and labour force participation, migration and economic projections.

Employment
Migration
Population Trends

247
Eger, Gudrun. FORUM: SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS IN FAMILY PLANNING, *International Development Review* 18(1): 23-24, 1976.

The author states that given the current socioeconomic structure of many countries, it is often more sensible for people to have large families than to adopt family planning.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

248
Fernando, Dallas F.S. A NOTE ON DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY IN SRI LANKA, *Demography* 11(3): 441-456, August 1974.

Population data available in Sri Lanka is analysed and it is found that the difference between urban and rural fertility is decreasing. A decline in the proportion of people marrying may be the most significant contributing factor to the decline in the crude birth rate.

Marriage
Population Trends

Sri Lanka

249
Freedman, Deborah S. CONSUMPTION OF MODERN GOODS AND SERVICES AND ITS RELATION TO FERTILITY: A STUDY, *Journal of Development Studies* 12(1): 95-117, October 1975.

A survey showed that couples who emphasize in their lives the consumption of modern goods and services also tend to have a somewhat lower ideal family size and are more likely to be contracepting. The author suggests that economic development, by fostering new desires, may encourage couples to limit family size.

Family Size
Socioeconomic factors

250
Freedman, Deborah S. FERTILITY, ASPIRATIONS, AND RESOURCES: A SYMPOSIUM ON THE EASTERLIN HYPOTHESIS, *Population and Development Review* 2(3-4): 411-415, September/December 1976.

Family Size
Income

USA

For a long time economists have tried to resolve apparent contradictions in the relation between income and fertility. This article and the succeeding four articles (pages 416-477) relate to a thesis first put forward by Richard Easterlin that the difference between aspirations (what a person wants) and income levels (what a person can buy) may be such that couples limit their family size. The entire discussion is based on data from the U.S.A.; however, it might provide insights into other contexts.

251
FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK, *Baroda Reporter* (8): 1-2, August 1975.

Employment
Family Size
Women

The author argues that women are, by nature, less efficient and not as well suited for work as men. Therefore if they want to participate in society and in life outside of the home, having a small, well-spaced family would provide them with the extra time and power to participate.

252
Janowitz, Barbara S. AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON FAMILY SIZE, *Demography* 13(2): 189-198, May 1976.

Educational Attainment
Family Size

The analysis indicates that possession of a higher level of education by a woman tends to increase her participation in the labour force and age at marriage. The husband's educational level does not appear to have such an impact. A lower level of education for women seems to limit labour force participation and hold age at marriage constant.

253
Jolly, K.G. IMPACT OF INTERSPOUSE COMMUNICATION ON FAMILY PLANNING ADOPTION, *Journal of Family Welfare* 23(1): 38-44, September 1976.

This research study covers a sample of 4,500 adults in Uttar Pradesh. The results of the study

indicate that 'high communicators', that is, parents who talk frequently with each other about their children, work, finances and sex also tend to have smaller family size.

Family Planning
Husband-Wife Communication

India

254
Karim, Mehtab S. FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS BY FAMILY TYPE, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(2): 129-144, Summer 1974.

This study about fertility and family structure (extended or nuclear families) is based on a national survey of Pakistan in 1968-1969. It indicates no significant relationship between family type and number of births to a mother. It is suggested that women who live in nuclear families may still be influenced by the same set of values as those who live in joint families.

Family Size
Family Structure

Pakistan

255
Katiyar, Ram Kishore. DETERMINANTS OF VALUES IN SMALL FAMILY NORM, *Journal of Family Welfare* 22(3): 62-68, March 1976.

The author attempts to identify characteristics and values that determine people's desires for a smaller family. The sampling of 1,757 adults in Lucknow indicated that education, higher income and younger age were dominant factors.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

India

256
Kelley, Allen C. SAVINGS, DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 24(4): 683-693, July 1976.

The author tried to select the most realistic assumptions for this economic study of family size and economic activity. These assumptions were: that additional children can be financed by the family that slightly reduces its level of consumption; that children can increase family earnings through their work; and that the number of children is decided by family economic considerations. Using these more realistic assumptions than are found in other studies, the author does not see a strong relation between family size and savings. The implication of such a study is that limiting the number of children in a family does not necessarily mean that family savings or income will improve.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

257
Kim, Mo-Im, and others. AGE AT MARRIAGE, FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES, AND OTHER VARIABLES AS CORRELATES OF FERTILITY IN KOREA, *Demography* 11(4): 641-656, November 1974.

In interviews with 1,200 women, the researchers examine the relationships between fertility and thirteen variables. Among these variables, age at marriage and family planning practice are found to be the strongest predictors of fertility. Most relationships appear stable over time; while others such as desire for daughters appear to be changing.

Family Size
Marriage
Women

Korea, Rep of

258
Kurian, George. SOME ASPECTS OF MODERNIZATION OF THE FAMILY IN KERALA, *Population Review* 16(1 & 2): 48-58, January-December 1975.

Using questionnaires and surveys, the author gathered data from 250 families in the state of Kerala, India. The findings of the study point to more liberal trends and thinking with regard to marriage, family planning, status of women, and so on.

Attitudes
Sociocultural Factors

India

259
Kuznets, Simon. DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME: AN EXPLORATORY ESSAY, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 25(1): 1-94, October 1976.

This long essay examines some population aspects of income distribution based on data from Germany, Israel, the Philippines and the United States. The author discusses at some length the methodological problems involved in this type of research. The results indicate, for all countries, that larger families or households tend to have smaller income per person. Secondly, family income in the Philippines tends to increase as the family or head of the family grows older. The opposite holds true in industrialized countries as the head of the household passes age 65.

Family Size
Income Distribution

260
Mamdani, Mahmood. POPULATION, POVERTY AND POLITICS, *Nigah* (3): 5-10, July 1975.

In this thought-provoking article, the author notes

that high birth rates are a response of poor people to a situation over which they have no control. With an insecure life, and very few resources, the farmer's children can increase his labour supply. Very little surplus from the fields are left over so the farmer, even if he wanted to, can not increase his technology. The economic surplus even today, remains in the hands of larger land owners and merchants--this, the author sees, is both a grave population problem and a social and economic problem. Outside agencies have been ineffective at changing this situation and so only through their own organization and efforts can the poor work for political and economic reform.

Agriculture
Population Problems
Poverty
Socioeconomic Development

261
Mathur, H.M. CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE POPULATION CONTROL PROBLEM, *Social Welfare* 20(4): 5-6, July 1973.

The author points out cultural inhibitions to acceptance of small family size in the Indian context. These include: son preference and the son's role in performing funeral rites; infant mortality which in some areas is still too high for fertility to be reduced; the social status of women which too often depends on the number of their children; the positive economic role that children can play at home by providing extra working hands; the extended family system; lack of privacy in living arrangements. The author also notes that low levels of literacy make family planning communication difficult.

Family Size
Socioeconomic Factors

India

262
Mukherjee, Bishwa Nath. THE ROLE OF HUSBAND-WIFE COMMUNICATION IN FAMILY PLANNING, *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 37(3): 655-667, August 1975.

A survey study about husband-wife communication was carried out in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. The results showed that the adoption of family planning and favourable attitudes toward small family size was linked to the frequency of communication about family planning between husband and wife. The amount of this communication appears to increase with level of education

Family Planning
Husband-Wife Communication

India

and the status which women perceive they have at home.

263
Park, Hyung Jong, and others. THE KOREAN MOTHER'S CLUB PROGRAM, *Studies in Family Planning* 7(10): 275-283, October 1976.

The Mother's Club Programme in the Republic of Korea was one of the early attempts to develop existing channels of personal communication in the village to promote family planning and assist field workers. Between 1968 and 1975, over 28,000 Mother's Clubs were organized involving more than 700,000 women in many of Korea's villages. This article reports on a 1973 national survey of village leaders and a census of 25 villages. The programme is described and its impact is discussed in relation to general socioeconomic development.

Family Planning
Non-Formal Education

Korea, Rep of

264
People. Issue on: CHINA 1976: A NEW PERSPECTIVE. Vol. 3, no. 3, 1976. 47 p.

Pages 2 through 22 of this journal describe population planning, education, environmental issues, the status of women in China. Consideration is given to the lessons that can be learned from the Chinese experience, focussing on the mobilization of people for mutual self-help.

Population
Socioeconomic Factors

China, People's Rep

265
Rao, N. Sudhakara. PATTERN OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND FERTILITY LEVELS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA, *Journal of Family Welfare* 23(2): 63-84, December 1976.

The purpose of this study was to test the hypotheses that a more equal distribution of income helps bring about a decline in birth rates and that unequal income distribution obstructs a decline in birth rates. The author notes that it is difficult to identify income distribution for a particular country; however, he defines distribution of income in a nation as being fairly equal if the entire population is above the poverty line and all are provided with the basic necessities of life. This study indicates that even at

Income Distribution
Population Trends

India

low levels of per capita income, more equal income distribution is related to a decline in fertility. Several examples are given from around the world. With respect to India the author suggests that States with moderate or high per capita incomes and a relatively even distribution of income, have high rates of family planning acceptance.

266
Rao, T. Venkateswara. NEED-BASED FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES: CONTENT AND TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR T.V. PRODUCERS, *Journal of Family Welfare* 21(4): 33-49, June 1975.

Three models for television programmes which stimulate the acceptance of family planning are presented. An extensive table shows various communications strategies, that is, television contents or messages to be communicated by different sources: doctors, village leaders, nurses and field workers, effective users, etc.

Family Planning
Mass Media
India

267
Rosenzweig, Mark R. FEMALE WORK EXPERIENCE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND BIRTH EXPECTATIONS: SEQUENTIAL DECISION-MAKING IN THE PHILIPPINES, *Demography* 13(3): 339-356, August 1976.

This study using data available from about 8,400 households indicated that female employment seemed to have only a slight negative effect on family size expectations in the Philippines.

Birth Expectations
Female Employment
Philippines

268
SEXUALITY AND FECUNDITY IN ADOLESCENCE, *IPPF/WHR News Service* 4(6): 2-3, 13, December 1976.

This article describes actions which societies in South and North America should take with respect to adolescent sexuality and fertility. It is noted that, for these societies, a large proportion of adolescents have active sex lives. Repressive and strict measures against sexual activity have met with only limited success. It is noted that adolescents should have access to education services, contraception services, prenatal, birth, post-partum care as well as counselling about bringing up their children.

Adolescents
Family Planning
Sex Education

269
Shah, Nasra M. FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND FERTILITY DESIRES IN PAKISTAN: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION, *Pakistan Development Review* 15(2): 185-206, Summer 1975.

The relationship between female employment and family size desires is examined in this study of a sample of Pakistani women. From this analysis, the wife's work or employment did not appear to be significantly related to her family size desires when other variables were controlled. Only specific types of employment were negatively related to family size desires. These include professional employment and jobs that involve cash payment.

Employment
Family Size
Women

Pakistan

270
Shah, Nasra M. THE ROLE OF INTERSPOUSAL COMMUNICATION IN ADOPTION OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS: A COUPLE APPROACH, *Pakistan Development Review* 13(4): 452-462, Winter 1974.

Of the many approaches used to study the adoption of family planning, one approach is to examine husband-wife communication. Based on data collected as part of a national survey in Pakistan (1968-1969), the author finds a strong positive relationship between husband-wife communication and family planning use. It is suggested that family planning programmes, in order to be more successful, should aim at both the husband and wife.

Family Planning
Husband-Wife Communication

Pakistan

271
Shah, Nasra M. WORK PARTICIPATION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, *Pakistan Development Review* 15(4): 469-492, Winter 1975.

The effect of demographic, socioeconomic and 'modernization' factors were analysed in relation to female labour force participation. It is concluded that rapid population growth may relate indirectly to female work participation, routed through many socioeconomic factors. For example, with a large number of living children, per capita family income may be reduced and the wives may have to work just to maintain the family at a subsistance level. The author also observed that an improvement in the wealth and status of the

Employment
Family Planning
Socioeconomic Status
Womens Education

family could lead to less female work participation because more women in these higher economic groups may observe purdah. This study did not find major differences between working and non-working women with regard to their attitudes and behaviour toward family planning.

272
Stycos, J. Mayone. DEMOGRAPHIC CHIC AT THE UN, *Family Planning Perspectives* 6(3): 160-164, Summer 1974.

In a controversial article, Mayone Stycos, sides with population planning programmes in the 'Population versus Development debate.'

Population
Socioeconomic Development

273
Uphoff, Norman. ACCELERATING THE MOVEMENT TO SMALLER FAMILIES: HOPE NOT INCOME IS WHAT MATTERS, *Development Forum* 5(1): 4-5, January-February 1977.

This article highlights the question of the distribution of wealth and the decrease of family size. The qualitative improvement of national development efforts may have a stronger impact on population change than even the most effective family planning programmes.

Income Distribution
Population Trends
Socioeconomic Development

274
Viederman, Stephen. LESSONS WORTH LEARNING, *Interchange* 3(4): 1, 4, December 1974.

In this issue Stephen Viederman contributes an article about the World Population Conference (Bucharest, 1974) and the World Food Conference (Rome, 1974). He emphasizes the political and developmental background for both population and food issues.

Food
World Population Conference

275
Brutzkus, Eliezer. CENTRALIZED VERSUS DECENTRALIZED PATTERN OF URBANIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AN ATTEMPT TO ELUCIDATE A GUIDELINE PRINCIPLE, *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 23(4): 632-652, July 1975.

Urban Areas
Urbanization

The process of urbanization tends to focus on the rapid growth of a few major cities (called primate cities) in most developing countries. The author argues for a more dispersed pattern of urban centres throughout each country. Many problems would be encountered in an effort to establish decentralized urban areas; however, the challenge would pay off in the long run in terms of general welfare, cultural values and human well being, it is stated.

276
Chandra, Subhash. AN EVALUATION OF URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA, *Community Development Journal* 9(3): 191-202, October 1974.

Community Development
India

The paper deals with the Indian urban community development projects initiated in 1958 to help solve problems related to rapid urban growth. The evaluation study was made of seven projects which were still functioning. The result of the study is presented describing the operation of the projects, their programme content, community participation, training and research.

277
Chaudhury, Rafiqul Huda and Curlin, George C. DYNAMICS OF MIGRATION IN A RURAL AREA OF BANGLADESH, *Bangladesh Development Studies* 3(2): 181-230, April 1975.

Migration
Bangladesh

The author studies migration in Matlab Thana of Comilla District. The picture that emerges is one of continuous migration to urban areas, straining urban services and draining the rural areas of young adults and educated people. The author notes, however, the fertility in rural areas could decrease with the continuous loss of people in young reproductive age groups. Recommendations for creating job opportunities in rural areas, improving rural income and overall rural development programmes are made.

278
Davis, Kingsley. ASIA'S CITIES: PROBLEMS AND OPTIONS, *Population and Development Review* 1(1): 71-86, September 1975.

Urbanization

Asia

The author finds that the rate of urbanization in Asia is not spectacular by either past or present standards. Beginning with a description of the rate and level of urbanization in Asia, he examines some related problems such as the inadequate agricultural base and urban poverty. The author suggests that high levels of urbanization in Asia may not, in the future, be coupled with higher levels of personal consumption, although the productivity and consumption levels of the total urban population may rise.

279
Fitzgerald, C.P. THE MIGRATION OF THE CHINESE TO SOUTH EAST ASIA, *Asian Pacific Quarterly* 4(3): 1-9, Winter 1972.

Migration

China, People's Rep of

South East Asia

This is an historical account of Chinese migration to Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand. Includes discussion of Chinese ethnic communities within these societies.

280
Halli, S.S. EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON URBAN FERTILITY IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GREATER BOMBAY, *Journal of Family Welfare* 23(2): 20-27, December 1976.

Family Size

Migration

India

This study analyses migration tables given in the 1961 census of India. It was concluded that the three types of migration--urban to urban, rural to urban and urban to rural--are inversely related to fertility. Using Bombay as an example, the author indicates that migration is an important force for smaller average family size.

281
Helbock, Richard W. DIFFERENTIAL URBAN GROWTH AND DISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS IN DOMESTIC MIGRATION FLOWS IN PAKISTAN, *Pakistan Development Review* 14(1): 53-84, Spring 1975.

Considerable differences exist in the rates of growth among Pakistan's large cities. These

differences are due in large part to the differential flow of migrants. The author describes current research being undertaken by the Universities of the Punjab and Peshawar to investigate these different migration and urbanization patterns. Suggestions are also made for further research on migration.

Migration
Urbanization

Pakistan

282
Helbock, Richard W. URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN PAKISTAN, 1961-1972, *Pakistan Development Review* 14(3): 315-333, Autumn 1975.

This paper describes changes that have occurred in Pakistan's urban population distribution between 1961 and 1972. Of Pakistan's total urban population, the number living in the largest cities (of more than 500,000) increased from 34 percent to 50 percent during this period. This means that there has been a definite trend toward concentration in Pakistan's largest cities. Some reasons for this trend are shown to be growth in manufacturing, agricultural productivity and transportation networks. The author indicates that urban growth may be more rapid in areas where agricultural productivity is lower.

Agriculture
Urbanization

Pakistan

283
Hirschman, Charles. NET EXTERNAL MIGRATION FROM PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, 1957 TO 1970, *Malayan Economic Review* 20(2): 38-54, October 1975.

In studying the flow of migrants from West Malaysia to Singapore in the period from 1957 to 1970, the author suggests that perhaps 200,000 to 400,000 people migrated. This is a smaller number than indicated by past estimates, although it is still a substantial change in population. The migrants from Malaysia tended to be young males in the age group 15 to 29. On the other hand, there was a large out-migration of Indian-Pakistani males from Singapore. The author suggests that the out-migration from Malaysia has lowered the population growth rate and has perhaps resulted in some employment problems in Malaysia.

Migration

Malaysia
Singapore

284
Hirschman, Charles. RECENT URBANIZATION TRENDS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, *Demography* 13(4): 445-461, November 1976.

This research on urbanization trends in West Malaysia indicates that the classical western model and the over-urbanization thesis do not explain current trends in Malaysia. While the number of towns grew rapidly from 1957 to 1970, there was no clear relationship between a city's current size and its growth rate. Although some urban areas grew very rapidly only a small change appeared in the overall national rural-urban population balance. It is concluded that urban growth, without a change in urbanization, is enough to supply the necessary labour for the growing industrial sector.

Urban Growth
Urbanization
Malaysia

285
Hodge, Peter. URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN HONG KONG, *Community Development Journal* 7(3): 154-164, October 1972.

This is a review of urban community development projects in Hong Kong along with the discussion of some problems, such as shortage of living space, densely populated streets and estates, badly planned public housing schemes.

Community Development
Urbanization
Hong Kong

286
Koentjaraningrat. POPULATION MOBILITY IN VILLAGES AROUND JAKARTA, *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 11(2): 108-119, July 1975.

This study of the rural fringe around Jakarta focuses on mobility between villages, temporary migration and permanent migration. The results of the study show that people in fringe areas around Jakarta do not migrate permanently, but rather try to get additional sources of income during favourable seasons by migrating for short periods of time.

Migration
Indonesia

287
Lim Hy-Sop. VALUES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS CAUSING POPULATION CONCENTRATION IN SEOUL, *Korea Journal* 16(9): 4-12, September 1976.

The value-orientation and psychological factors

that may be related to population concentration in Seoul are discussed. The author says that factors leading to this rapid urban growth are: rising economic expectations, changes in the traditional attitudes toward agriculture, traditional bureaucratism and contempt for manual labour as well as the better opportunities and the greater interest of Seoul.

Migration
Urban Migrants

Korea, Rep of

288
Lim, William S.W. THE ANTICITY, *Ceres* 6(6): 61-62, November-December 1973.

The author suggests that the town is no longer a catalyst for progress, but a repository for the unemployed.

Urbanisation

289
Narayanan, Suresh. PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS OF URBAN CHANGE IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA, *Malayan Economic Review* 20(2): 55-71, October 1975.

The biggest spurt of urban growth in Malaysia occurred between 1947 and 1957. This paper investigates the slow rate of urbanization since that time, in the face of rapid industrialization in Malaysia. It is usually thought that urbanization (which means that the population of a country becomes predominantly urban) and industrialization go hand in hand. The author suggests that, aside from the Klang Valley region, job opportunities did not grow rapidly in most towns. Malaysia has seen a growth in the number of new towns and urban centres; however, the author indicates that some small towns may, in time, tend to become dispersed pockets of stagnation.

Urban Growth
Urbanization

Malaysia

290
Paydarfar, Ali A. DIFFERENTIAL LIFE-STYLES BETWEEN MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS: A CASE STUDY OF THE CITY OF SHIRAZ, IRAN, *Demography* 11(3): 509-520, August 1974.

Based on data collected from more than 1,000 interviews, the author finds that the migration pattern to Shiraz, a southern city of Iran, is not consistent with the pattern observed in cities of other developing countries. Migrants to Shiraz are largely from other cities and are more advanced educationally and socioeconomically than permanent Shiraz residents.

Migration

Iran

291
Population Bulletin. Issue on: CAN THIRD WORLD CITIES COPE? Vol. 31, no. 4, December 1976. 31 p.

Population Trends
Urbanization

Between 1975 and the year 2000, cities of the developing countries may absorb 1,200 million people--most of them poor. Based on a World Bank paper, "The Task Ahead for the Cities of the Developing Countries", this issue of the Population Bulletin examines the background and dimensions of this extraordinary urban growth and suggests priorities for tackling the problems. A positive programme is needed to stimulate efficient use of labour, to develop land-use planning and build necessary infrastructure that will allow even the poorest people to get a job with an adequate income. For many cities, the first priorities are to settle people in a better manner than in unsanitary slums. For other cities, investments in human capital are required on large scale.

292
Ranis, Gustav. BRIEF REFLECTIONS ON THE CENTRAL ISSUES OF POLICY IN BANGLADESH, *Bangladesh Development Studies* 2(4): 839-856, October 1974.

Migration
Bangladesh

In this study of migration in Bangladesh the author identifies a continuous net migration of males from rural to urban areas, putting pressure on the rapidly growing cities.

293
Ro Kong-Kyun. MIGRATION AND FERTILITY IN KOREA, *Korea Journal* 16(9): 28-40, September 1976.

Family Size
Migration
Urbanization
Korea, Rep of

The author investigates how migration may effect fertility in the Republic of Korea. It is noted that urbanization and urban life tend to lead to reduced family size. It is suggested that policies should aim at creating and fostering among the whole population, some of the attitudes held by migrants that relate to decreased family size.

294
Sethuraman, S.V. URBANISATION AND EMPLOYMENT: A CASE STUDY OF DJAKARTA, *International Labour Review* 112(2-3): 191-205, August-September 1975.

Based on an ILO study for the World Employment

Programme, the author investigates the economic trends of the Djakarta region in recent years: trends in population, employment, migration, etc. It is suggested that resources available to the government for development be increased, that the time lag between approval and implementation of projects be minimized, that formal schooling be promoted further.

Migration
Population Trends
Socioeconomic Factors

Indonesia

295
Shastri, P.P. GROWTH OF SMALL TOWNS IN INDIA, 1961-1971, *Journal of Family Welfare* 22(1): 41-53, September 1975.

The general decrease in the number as well as the population of small towns (populations below 20,000) in much of India is examined in this study. An exception to this trend is the state of Tamil Nadu. The presence of religious centres, educational facilities and transportation centres seem to be important factors in small town growth.

Urban Growth

India

296
Sundrum, R.M. INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION, *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 12(1): 7-92, March 1976.

This paper is an attempt to analyse the transmigration between Java and the Outer Islands with regard to the Indonesian government migration policy to relieve the population pressure within overcrowded Java.

Migration

Indonesia

297
Temple, G. MIGRATION TO JAKARTA, *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 11(1): 76-81, March 1975.

Based on a pilot questionnaire, this paper examines how and why people moved to Jakarta. The majority of migrants leave their own villages because they cannot find employment or because employment opportunities are uncertain. Most choose to migrate to where they feel employment is most certain, but not necessarily where expected wages are highest. It is suggested that to stem rural-urban migration, more work be found for the unemployed in rural areas.

Migration

Indonesia

298
Thomlinson, Ralph. BANGKOK: 'BEAU IDEAL' OF A PRIMATE CITY, *Population Review* 16(1 & 2): 32-38, January-December 1972.

A general description of the primacy of Bangkok over other cities in Thailand is presented.

Municipalities

Thailand

299
Yu Eui-Young. COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH IN URBAN AREAS OF KOREA: 1960-1970, *Korea Journal* 16(9): 41-54, September 1976.

Korea has experienced a great redistribution of population between rural and urban areas since 1960. In Seoul, a city of more than 7,000,000, net migration accounted for more than 80 per cent of its growth from 1966 to 1970. Recently there has been a slow-down in the migration rate to Seoul. This may be related to somewhat fewer job opportunities than in the late 1960's, and city campaigns against squatter settlement.

Urbanization

Korea, Rep of

PART III: BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND SOURCES

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The following publications contain bibliographies and identify materials from the fields of education, population studies and the social sciences.

ASIAN POPULATION PROGRAMME NEWS. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Population Division.
1971 - Quarterly Free on request

Each issue of the newsletter contains two columns 1) Population Publications: reviews population publications in the Asian region; 2) Regional News: provides an in-depth report of current regional population programmes, activities and trends.

Population
Asia

Clearing House for Social Development in Asia. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN...MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND. Bangkok, 1975-76. 4 vols.

An extensive resource tool about social development in Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Each issue contains: a directory of educational, government and private organizations; book reviews; an extensive index to books and current periodicals with abstracts of periodical articles; and a list of on-going research, training courses and activities in the field of social development.

Social Development

CURRENT LITERATURE IN FAMILY PLANNING. Katherine Dexter McCormick Library, Planned Parenthood - World Population.
1974 - Monthly U.S.$15/year

This monthly bibliography includes annotations of recent North American publications and articles in family planning and population. Some items related to IEC and population dynamics are included.

Family Planning
Population

Dick, Ronald E. and others. A SUMMARY AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COMMUNICATIONS PRINCIPLES, *Journal of Environmental Education* 5(4): 8-13, Summer 1974.

An annotated bibliography about communications principles, with items drawn from U.S. journals.

Communications

This article also includes a list of generalizations drawn from communications theory.

IDEAS AND ACTION. FAO Freedom From Hunger Campaign/ Action for Development. Bimonthly. Free on request.

Development

The Ideas and Action bulletin is an outstanding publication which is devoted to international development and self-help efforts. The articles are short, and frequently describe and analyse development/ action programmes around the world. Contains many stimulating ideas in a clear and appealing writing style.

INTERCHANGE; POPULATION EDUCATION NEWSLETTER. Population Reference Bureau. 1972 - Bimonthly Free on request.

Population Education

Interchange is an extremely useful newsletter for population education. Each issue contains an article on a specific theme, such as energy and population education, urbanization, and so on. This is followed by an annotated list of materials available accenting the theme. An "activity sketch" for use in the classroom and a brief review of current population education activities should also be of interest to educators in many countries.

Population Education Research Utilization and Population Center Foundation Library. ABSTRACT-BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES 1. Rizal, Philippines, 1976. 3 parts:

Population Education
Teacher Education
Values

Part I: TEACHER TRAINING SCHEMES IN POPULATION EDUCATION. 32 p.

Part II: EFFECTIVE EVALUATION OF TEACHER TRAINING IN POPULATION EDUCATION. 19 p.

Part III: STRATEGIES FOR VALUES CLARIFICATION IN POPULATION EDUCATION. 32 p.

A series of well-researched bibliographies containing selected materials from Asia and North America.

POPULATION INDEX. Office of Population Research. Princeton University/Population Association of America. Quarterly. U.S.$20/year

Population

This is one of the most complete annotated

bibilographies available on population publications and related research from around the world. A good university research tool.

ADDRESSES OF SOURCES

This list provides the addresses of sources for the journals and periodicals which are described in Parts I and II of this bibliography.

Action for Development
Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development
International Development Centre
25 Wilton Road
London SW1V 1JS, England
10 issues/year £1.78

American Biology Teacher
NABT's Reston Office
11250 Roger Bacon Drive
Reston, Va. 22090
U.S.A.
9 issues/year U.S.$17

Asian and Pacific Census Newsletter
East-West Population Institute
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
U.S.A.
Quarterly Free on request

Asian and Pacific Quarterly
The Editor, Asian & Pacific Quarterly
ASPAC Cultural and Social Centre
C.P.O. Box 3129
Seoul, Republic of Korea
Quarterly U.S.$4

Asian Population Programme News
ESCAP Secretariat
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 2
Thailand
Quarterly Free on request

Asian Population Studies Series
ESCAP Secretariat
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Bangladesh Development Studies
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
Adamjee Court, Motijhul Commercial Area
Dacca-2, Bangladesh
Quarterly U.S.$15

Baroda Reporter
Demographic Research Centre
Faculty of Science
M.S. University of Baroda
Baroda-2, India
Free on request

Buletin Keluarga
National Family Planning Board, Malaysia
P.O. Box 416, Jalan Ipoh
Kuala Lumpur 01-02
Malaysia
Free on request

Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies
Department of Economics
Research School of Pacific Studies
Australian National University
P.O. Box 4
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia
3 issues/year A$7

Ceres; FAO Review on Agriculture Development
CERES Circulation and Advertising Office
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Bi-monthly U.S.$8

CICRED Bulletin
Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography
27, rue du Commandeur
75675 Paris, Cedex 14
France
2 issues/years — Free on request

Chinese Education
International Arts and Sciences Press
901 North Broadway
White Plains, N.Y. 10603
U.S.A.
Quarterly
U.S.$60/year for institutions
U.S.$15 for individuals

Clearing House for Social Development in Asia
Tavich Building, 6th Floor
148 Soonthorn-Kosa Road
Klongtoey, Bangkok 11
Thailand
Free on request

Community Development Journal
Journals Manager
Oxford University Press
Press Road, Neasden
London N.W. 10
England
Tri-annual — £ 5

Comparative Education Review
Thomas J. La Belle
Business Manager
Comparative Education Review
University of California
Los Angeles, Ca. 90024
U.S.A.
3 issues/year — U.S.$15

Concern
International Planned Parenthood Federation, East & South East Asia & Oceania Region
246 Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur 16-03
Malaysia
Quarterly — Free on request

Concerned Demography
c/o Reid T. Reynolds, mg. ed.
Department of Sociology
Ithaca College
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
U.S.A.
U.S.$3

Country Profiles
Population Council
1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.
Free on request

Current Literature in Family Planning
Katherine Dexter McCormick Library
Planned Parenthood - World Population
Information and Education Department
810 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019
U.S.A.
Monthly — U.S.$15

Demography
Population Association of America, Inc.
P.O. Box 14182
Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044
U.S.A.
Quarterly — U.S.$20

Demography India
Hindustan Book Agency (India)
17 U.B., Jawahar Nagar
Delhi 110007, India
2 issues/year — U.S.$12

Developing Economies
Maruzen Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 5050
Tokyo International 100-31
Japan
Quarterly — U.S.$32

Development Forum
Centre for Economic and Social Information/OPI
United Nations, Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Monthly — Free on request

East Asian Cultural Studies
Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies
c/o The Toyo Bunko
Honkomagome 2-chome
28-21, Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo, 113, Japan

Economic Development and Cultural Change
University of Chicago Press
5801, Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
U.S.A.
Quarterly — U.S.$16

Education Quarterly
College of Education
University of Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines
Quarterly — U.S.$5

FFPA Newsletter
Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia
56 Jalan Genting Kelang, Setapak
Kuala Lumpur 14-11
Malaysia
Quarterly — Free on request

FPPB Newsletter
Singapore Family Planning and Population Board
National Family Planning Centre
26 Dunearn Road, Singapore 11
Singapore
Free on request

Family Planning Perspectives
Planned Parenthood Federation of America
234 State Street, Suite 1001
Detroit, Michigan 48226
U.S.A.

Fieldstaff Reports
American Universities Field Staff
P.O. Box 150
Hanover, N.H. 03755
U.S.A.
U.S.$60

Filipino Teacher
Office of Publication
373 Quezon Blvd.
Quezon City, Philippines
Monthly except April and May — ₱23

IDRC Report
International Development Research Centre
60 Queen Street
Box 8500, Ottawa
Canada K1G 3H9
Quarterly — Free on request

IGCC News
Inter-Governmental Coordinating Committee
South East Asia Regional Co-operation in Family Planning & Population Planning
P.O. Box 550
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Free on request

IPPF/WHR News Service
International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region
111 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003
U.S.A.
Free on request

Ideas and Action
FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/
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Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Free on request

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Business Manager, Publications
Department
NIE Campus, Sri Aurobindo Marg
New Delhi 16, India
2 issues/year U.S.$1.75

Indian Journal of Adult Education
Indian Adult Education Association
17-B, Indraprastha Marg
New Delhi-110002
India
Monthly U.S.$6

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East-West Communication Institute
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
U.S.A.
Bi-monthly Free on request

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Population Center Foundation
P.O. Box 2065
Makati Commercial Center
Makati, Rizal, 3117
Philippines
Quarterly Free on request

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Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1337 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.
Bi-monthly Free on request

Intercom (Center for War/Peace Studies)
Intercom
218 East 18th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
U.S.A.
Quarterly U.S.$7

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Society for International
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1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
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Leiden, Holland
Quarterly Fls.56

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3, rue Viollier
1207 Geneva, Switzerland
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CH-1211, Geneva 22
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7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France
Quarterly 52F

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7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

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Frank Cass & Co., Ltd.
67 Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3BT
England
Quarterly U.S.$47.50

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Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation
4000 Albemarle Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
U.S.A.
Quarterly U.S.$12.50

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Korean Institute for Family Planning
115 Nokbun-Dong, Sudaemun-ku
Seoul, Republic of Korea

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Family Planning Association of India
1 Jeevan Udyog
Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Bombay 1, India
Quarterly U.S.$2.50

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Publication Department
National Council of Education Research and Training
NIE Campus, Sri Aurobindo Marg
New Delhi 110016, India
Bi-monthly U.S.$3 (surface mail); U.S.$9 (air mail)

Journal of Marriage and the Family
Circulation Department
The National Council on Family Relations
1219 University Avenue, Southeast
Minneapolis, Minnesota
U.S.A.
Quarterly U.S.$20

Journal of Population Research
A.D. Tripathi
Reprography Unit
National Institute of Family Planning
L-17 Green Park
New Delhi-110016, India
2 issues/year U.S.$10

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Korean National Commission for Unesco
Unesco House, 50-16, 2-ga Myong-dong
Chung-gu, Seoul 100
Republic of Korea
Monthly U.S.$10

KEDI Research Report
Korean Educational Development Institute
20-1, Umyeon Dong San
Gangnam-gu
Seoul 134-03, Republic of Korea
Free on request

Literacy Discussion
International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods
P.O. Box 1555
Teheran, Iran
Quarterly U.S.$5

Malayan Economic Review
Economic Society of Singapore
P.O. Box 2900
Singapore
2 issues/year U.S.$12

Marga
Marga Institute
61 Tsipathana Mawatha
Colombo 6, Sri Lanka
Quarterly

NIE Journal
National Council of Educational Research and Training
Sri Aurobindo Marg
New Delhi-110016
India
Bi-monthly

Nature and Resources
Unesco
7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France
Quarterly 20F

Naya Shikshak/Teacher Today
Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education
Bikaner, Rajasthan
India
Quarterly U.S.$8

New Frontiers in Education
4 Raj Niwas Marg
Delhi 110054
India
Quarterly U.S.$3

OECD Observer
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Château de la Muette
2, rue Andrè-Pascal, F 75775
Paris, Cedex 16
France
Bi-monthly 25F

Options for Policy and Practice
Population Center Foundation
P.O. Box 2065
Makati Commercial Center
Makati, Rizal 3117
Philippines
Free on request

PEN-Population Education News
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